

HOUSING NEEDS AND ATTITUDES AS A BASIS FOR PROVIDING
FUNCTIONAL HOUSING FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION
OF STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

By

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PREFACE

The need for and the value of functional housing are well recognized by our American society. The problem is to discover what type of housing can be functional for families of different racial characteristics, socioeconomic levels, size and composition, and educational level of the household head. This study is primarily concerned with identifying needs and attitudes related to housing which will provide bases for designing functional housing for the non-white families of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Studies concerning housing cover a broad scope, yet little is known about housing of Negro families, especially their housing needs. Even less is known about their attitudes toward housing. Yet, if planners, builders, and housing specialists are to succeed in providing housing that will satisfy individual Negro families, they should know what factors may be instrumental in shaping the housing needs and attitudes of Negro families.

Dean identifies two types of needs. They are identified as ". . . those experienced subjectively as desires of concrete personalities . . .", and ". . . those imputed by others outside the situation, who would be benefactors."¹ Riemer believes that in whatever way needs are met by housing "functionalism"² must be achieved. He suggests that one of the ways functionalism can be accomplished in housing is to bring architects, builders and social scientists into closer communication. He further suggests that the findings revealed by social scientists' livability studies which investigate the relation of family functions and preferences to specific features of home construction, should be given to architects and builders and used by them to design housing with interior space

¹John P. Dean, "Housing Design and Family Values," Land Economics, 29. (May, 1953), p. 130.

²Functionalism as defined by Riemer is what ". . . is guided in design and construction by a frank consideration of existing means-ends relations."

sufficient for all the necessary and desirable functions. He implies this in saying:

Nowhere has systematic cooperation between architect, builder and the social scientist become an established practice to improve home building and family living.³

To gain insight as to the best possible housing which will meet the needs of specific families or specific types of families, one must know what the families are like—how large they are, what the age-sex composition is, and what activities families would participate in at home if they had better housing facilities. This information, in addition to knowledge about furnishings and equipment, is basic to planning for such aspects of housing as gross space, space organization, orientation, and various work, recreation, and leisure facilities which accommodate the physical nature of the human organism. Furthermore, knowledge regarding certain values and attitudes having particular relevance to housing, which are held by the housing occupant, is requisite to planning in order that the social and emotional nature of the human organism will be satisfied.

More than the usual number of difficulties are involved in scientifically studying housing needs and attitudes toward housing. Riemer says:

Housing attitudes cannot be solicited in the vacuum of an unprejudiced experimental situation. These attitudes are always related to housing conditions that the respondent is familiar with. Any statement about the desirability of certain housing features will have to be interpreted as a reaction to deficiencies in a previous home situation, as a reaction to recent changes in the home, or as the disinterested reaction of one whose housing needs are saturated.⁴

³Svend Riemer, "Architecture for Family Living," Journal of Social Research, 7 (1951), p. 141.

⁴Ibid., p. 147.

The American people may have long recognized that shelter should be provided for all human beings, but they have not, until recent years, accepted the responsibility of providing decent housing for people of obvious need. If the housing needs and attitudes of Negro families can be identified, those who are responsible for providing housing should have some bases for deciding what kind should be made available to the American Negro and what the design should be.

On the basis of these concepts an exploratory study of Negro families in Stillwater, Oklahoma, was undertaken to discover certain of their housing needs and attitudes, and to ascertain if their needs and attitudes vary according to socio-economic circumstances of the families. It is hoped that the insights yielded by this investigation can be used in projecting the housing needed to satisfy Negro consumers of different socio-economic levels.

Statement of the Problem

What are the housing needs and attitudes of the Negro families in Stillwater, Oklahoma?

The problem is to identify certain housing needs and attitudes and some of the current housing problems of the Negro families living in Stillwater.

This study will seek to give a picture of the Negro families, their housing needs, and certain of their attitudes toward housing which can be used as a basis for designing and providing housing for them.

Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study are threefold. The first purpose is to identify as specifically as possible the housing needs of the Negro

population in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The second purpose is to discover if the needs and attitudes related to housing vary according to income, family composition, size of household and education of the Negro family household head.

The third purpose is to obtain pertinent information about the Negro families which will provide bases for determining the amount and kinds of housing that should be provided to house the Negro families. The information considered most relevant to this purpose pertains to the number of families; size and composition of the families; educational attainment, occupation, and incomes of household head and spouse; and ownership or non-ownership of a house, furniture and equipment.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was formulated as a basis for this study: Education of household head, size and composition, number of wage earners, and socio-economic status are related to housing needs and attitudes of Negro families living in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Justification of the Study

Inadequate Negro housing has long been a recognized fact. There are several forces operating in contemporary society which account for the quality of Negro housing being somewhat lower than that occupied by white families. The most potent of these is, in all probability, the fact that housing is a commodity on the American market that Negroes and persons belonging to other ethnic minorities cannot purchase freely.⁵

⁵ Robert Weaver, "Housing in a Democracy," American Academy of Political and Social Science, 244 (1946), pp. 95-105.

Kyrk says:

In the ordinary peacetime American market, Negroes rarely have the same range of choice as does the white population. They buy or rent such an important item as housing in a restricted market and consequently must pay a higher price for the same quality than do the whites.⁶

It is highly probable that the Negro people have wants related to housing, including the desire to have good furniture and equipment in their homes; but, because the economic ability of Negroes to satisfy some of their wants is extremely limited, they usually are forced to live in housing of poor quality, which in all likelihood fails to meet their needs or preferences. Although some Negroes are financially able and willing to pay for housing of good quality, they have great difficulty in finding dwellings available to them which are comparable in quality and price to that obtained by white families.⁷ A family which can afford good housing but cannot obtain it because of restrictive practices on the part of society is referred to by Meyerson as the "disenfranchised consumer."⁸

A variety of factors influence the housing situation of the Negro. Some of them are:

Prejudice. Prejudice is rarely formed as a consequence of personal experience but rather is acquired through contagion. It is a type of stereotype which does not coincide with the facts. Deutsch and Collins advanced the following as an interpretation of prejudice.

Prejudice is primarily a social disorder and as such it tends to perpetuate itself by the affect it creates. First of all, prejudice places members of a minority group at a social disadvantage. Members of such groups, as a

⁶Hazel Kyrk, The Family in the American Economy. (Chicago, 1953), pp. 87-88.

⁷Ibid., p. 344.

⁸Martin Meyerson, et al, Housing, People and Cities (New York, 1962), pp. 66-68.

consequence, may develop certain social psychological characteristics which in turn may function to support prejudice. Thus Negroes placed at a disadvantage with respect to education, employment, and housing may be uneducated, unambitious or untidy. Prejudiced whites, ignoring their responsibility for the state of affairs, may use these conditions to justify prejudice.⁹

Weaver believes that prejudice is sometimes such an emotional set that it can be more extensive than the problems of housing. He says:

Race prejudice is one of the three beliefs which have led to the development and perpetuation of racial segregation in housing.¹⁰

Discrimination. Discriminatory practices place the Negro at a disadvantage. Negroes usually cannot escape the impact of discrimination by raising their economic level or by modifying their social behavior. As McEntire points out, the crucial difference between their position and that of white ethnic groups is that the actions of the dominant majority toward Negroes are based on the visible and unchangeable fact of race.¹¹

Myrdal states that:

When a few Negro families do come into a white neighborhood, some more white families move away. Other Negroes hasten to take their places, because the existing Negro neighborhoods are overcrowded due to segregation. The constant movement of Negroes into white neighborhoods makes the bulk of the white residents feel that their neighborhood is doomed to be predominantly Negro, and they move out—with their attitudes against the Negro reinforced.¹²

Weaver¹³ and others¹⁴ point out that the white man's fear causes him

⁹Morton Deutsch and Mary Evans Collins, Interracial Housing (Minneapolis, 1951), p. 51.

¹⁰Robert Weaver, "Housing in a Democracy," American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals, 244 (1944), p. 961.

¹¹Davis McEntire, Residence and Race. (Berkeley, 1960), p. 71.

¹²Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma. (New York, 1944), p. 623.

¹³Robert C. Weaver, "Race Restrictive Housing Covenants," Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, XX (1944), p. 96.

¹⁴Myrdal, p. 623.

to resort to zoning codes, restrictive covenants, terrorism and other practices which prohibit the Negro from a free choice in the housing market. Hence, the Negroes congregate in those areas which are open to them and segregation results. Segregation which results from prejudice and discriminatory practices prevents assimilation of the Negroes because it deprives them of opportunity to observe the roles, mores, and other behaviors of the white person. Hence, lacking behavior models, the Negro continues behaving according to the expected norms and mores of his own race. This tends to reinforce in the mind of the white man his stereotype of the Negro. However, once it is recognized that many individuals of the Negro race do not exemplify this "Negro stereotype," it will be possible for the Negro to enter desirable neighborhoods without discrimination.

Income. A third factor is that the Negro consumer is not in a favorable economic position. He suffers many discriminations in regard to employment and hence does not have the same buying power as his white counterpart.

In spite of the economic progress that the non-white population has made in the past two decades, the proportion able to pay for new housing is relatively small. According to FHA, a family income of \$5,000 was virtually the minimum amount needed to purchase a new house in 1957.¹⁵ At that time, only twenty per cent of United States non-white families earned a total money income of \$5,000 or more but more than one-half of all white families earned that amount.¹⁶ In 1959, the non-white urban

¹⁵Housing and Home Finance Agency, Eleventh Annual Report (Washington, D.C., 1957), p. 115.

¹⁶United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60 Consumer Income, No. 30 (1958).

family's median income was \$3,519 compared with \$5,994 for white families.¹⁷ Because a large proportion of all non-white families have low incomes, it is understandable then, that they would occupy a large proportion of the substandard dwellings which can be obtained at much lower prices.

These factors -- prejudice, discrimination, segregation, and income -- which create or generate housing problems for Negro families are of urgent importance. Another important factor is that rarely has housing been built specifically for occupancy by Negro families. Instead, Negro families have generally had to take the "hand-me" down housing of the white population, yet it has long been established that Negro families are larger in number and, hence, probably need larger houses than do white families. Little is known about the kinds of furnishings and equipment which Negro families possess, hence, any comments on such must be mere guesses.

Elimination of the factors which create or generate housing problems for Negroes will not be easy. It is hoped, however, that by thorough scientific research, the housing needs and attitudes of Negroes, along with those of their white counterparts, can be discovered and that practical steps can be taken to improve their housing. With this type of study it is felt that new ideas and situations can be gained through education -- for both the Negro people and the white people.

It is hoped also that programs of education will be another means of breaking down the emotional barriers and social restrictions which prevent the Negroes from having good housing.

¹⁷ Meyerson, p. 74.

Definition of Terms

Housing Needs. Housing needs, as defined by Beyer, mean, "the representation of the total requirement of families, based on standards of minimum social acceptability, whether or not they can afford what is available."¹⁸

Attitudes. Attitudes are generalized states of the individual which lead to or result in a wide variety of particular behaviors.¹⁹

Housing. In this study housing will mean the bulky, durable, and permanent product that is built in a fixed location.²⁰ It will incorporate the neighborhood, structure, the furniture and the equipment.

Negro Housing. Housing with only Negro occupancy.²¹

Functional Housing. Functional housing is the conditions of comfort, health, and enjoyment that are needful for the making of a home and the nurture of a family.²²

Need for the Study

A survey of housing made by the League of Women Voters in Stillwater, Oklahoma, shows that a need for improved housing for Negroes is apparent.²³ Negro families inhabit a small populated area in Stillwater, located in

¹⁸ Glenn H. Beyer, Housing: A Factual Analysis. (New York, 1958), p. 281.

¹⁹ Frederick J. McDonald, Educational Psychology. (San Francisco, 1960), p. 51.

²⁰ Beyer, p. 281.

²¹ Ibid.

²² J. M. Mackintosh, Housing and Family Life (London, 1952), p. 10.

²³ "Housing in Stillwater" (a mimeo. report of the League of Women Voters, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1962).

the southwest part of the City. The geographic area defined for the study is presented in Figure 1. The area is subject to periodic flooding and does not have adequate community facilities, e.g. sewage disposal, paved streets and sidewalks. In addition, except for students enrolled at Oklahoma State University, the Negroes suffer from discrimination in that they do not have a free choice in selecting a place of residence. All of these factors tend to form an interlocking web limiting the quality and quantity of housing for the Negro families.

In order to improve the housing situation of these Negro families there is considerable need to discover answers to the following questions:

1. If given the opportunity, would these people prefer buying or renting a home?
2. What type of housing would these Negro families like to have?
3. What type of furniture and equipment do these Negro families need and/or have?

Basic Assumptions

This study is based on the assumption that needs and attitudes relative to housing can be ascertained through various research methods and techniques.

A second assumption is that the best source of information about the Negroes in Stillwater will be the Negroes themselves.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The life of civilized man is so intimately bound by housing that everyone is affected by it. Even those who use their homes least must have a place to sleep. But, in addition to sleeping, most people need housing for eating, bathing, keeping their clothes in order, storing their possessions and keeping them intact, and for carrying on a multitude of activities peculiar to each individual in each family situation. These are normal activities of consumers. Because people are consumers of housing at one stage or another in the life cycle, the provision of adequate and functional housing is a general problem which should concern everyone. Researchers have tried to solve this problem by studying its various aspects.

The following pages contain brief descriptions of and pertinent findings from various studies that have been conducted to ascertain housing preferences, housing needs, spatial and functional aspects of the house, and some specific Negro housing problems. These studies have been focused primarily on rural housing and on housing of white families.

Studies of wants and preferences for certain aspects of housing have been investigated by many persons, committees, and organizations through the means of both formal and informal surveys. Brauns¹ studied housing needs and preferences of fifty farm families living in Kane County, Illinois. According to the families, they desired houses with seven or

¹Helen Marie Brauns, "A Study of the Housing Needs and Preferences of 50 Farm Families of Kane County, Illinois," (unpub. Master's thesis, University of Colorado, 1947).

eight rooms. Specific room preferences ranged from two-thirds of the families wanting separate dining rooms to one-fourth of them wanting two or more bathrooms. All of the families desired more closet and cupboard space.

Beyer² investigated farm families and concluded that past and present living habits of homemakers influence their preferences for housing, as well as do such factors as the economic level of the family, stage of the family cycle, size of household and the location of the farm with relation to climate and topography.

Howard, Woolrich, and Holmes³ compared the findings from four regional housing studies concerned with housing preferences and needs of rural families as they are defined by space required for family activities and for storage of family possessions, and by certain features of construction required for functional planning.

The regions were identified as the Northeastern,⁴ North Central,⁵ Western⁶ and Southern.⁷

² Glenn H. Beyer, Farm Housing in the Northeast (New York, 1949), p. 159.

³ Mildred S. Howard, Avis Woolrich and Emma G. Holmes, Housing Needs and Preferences of Farm Families: A Comparison of Data from Studies in Four Regions -- Northeast, North Central, Southern and Western, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in Cooperation with State Agricultural Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, 1952).

⁴ Glenn H. Beyer, Farm Housing in the Northeast, Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Memoir 292 (Ithaca, 1949).

⁵ Paulena Nickell, et al., Farm Family Housing Needs and Preferences in the North Central Region, Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 378 (Ames, 1951).

⁶ A. Woolrich, E. Beveridge, and M. Wilson, Housing Needs of Western Farm Families, Western Research Report, No. 11 (1952), pp. 62-71.

⁷ Farm Housing in the South, Southern Cooperative Series, Bulletin, No. 14, pp. 46-61.

The objectives of these studies were:

1. To explore needs for space and equipment by determining the kind and scope of activities carried on in farm houses, and the kind and quantity of possessions requiring storage there.
2. To discover preferences for locations of activity areas and for certain features of construction.
3. To learn something of the use made of existing farmhouses as a background for an understanding of data concerned with housing preferences.

The researchers believed that to help architects plan the kind of house that would be most acceptable to families living in different sections of the country, homemakers should be asked their opinions of structural features and arrangements.

A comparison of data from the various regions revealed that a majority of the families wanted houses of one story. It further revealed that most of the families who wanted a house with more than one story wanted a bathroom and at least one bedroom downstairs. In the Northeast, however, almost one-half of these families would prefer to have all bedrooms on the second floor. Other conclusions drawn from these studies suggest that preferences for items such as an entry hall, a fireplace, a pleasant view and a picture window are associated with the sub-region in which a family lives, and with certain social factors such as the level of living of the family, financial position, and the homemaker's age.⁸

Homemakers in the Northeast, South and West agreed fairly well that a five-room house for a family of five should have a kitchen, living room

⁸Nickell, et al., p. 10.

and three bedrooms. There was less agreement as to a desirable arrangement for four-room houses in the South and West. In each of the four studies, questions were asked about meal service, baking, food preservation, laundering, sewing, entertainment of guests, preparing foods for market, and office work connected with the farm operation. The investigators reported that the homemakers in each area said they needed more space for these activities.⁹

Another aspect of housing preferences was explored by Nolan.¹⁰ She studied the preferences which rural homemakers have for household equipment and furniture and some of the factors which are related to these preferences. She interviewed 351 families in order to determine the relative preferences of the homemaker for various items of household equipment and furniture.

The homemakers were given stage money and asked to select furniture they did not possess. Each homemaker was first asked to purchase furniture with \$1,200.00 and then asked to do the same with \$1,800.00. Even though the amounts of money differed, the analysis showed that the choices for range, refrigerator, iron and washer had the greatest tendency to remain the same. Because the homemakers' choices of three items of household equipment and furniture tended to remain the same with both amounts of money, Nolan concluded that preferences could be closely associated with the routine pattern of household activities.

⁹Howard et al., p. 7.

¹⁰Francena Nolan, Factors Associated with Preferences for Household Equipment and Furniture by 351 Rural Families, Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 591 (January, 1955).

Rose, Hurst and Yeager,¹¹ Anderson¹² and Barker,¹³ found preferences in one form or another. The findings from their studies of various types of families can be summarized as follows:

1. Many housing deficiencies existed because the purchase of non-housing, non-business items was often placed ahead of housing improvements.
2. Couples with husbands within the ages of 65-75 who had incomes of above \$3,000.00 preferred housing requirements of: an average of 5.8 rooms in a private house; one-story dwelling; and a bedroom and bath on the first floor of a two-story building.
3. Older people, in most cases, select housing, furnishings and arrangement because they offered safety or convenience.

Other types of housing research carried on by home economists especially, have been directed to the provision of facilities "... which make possible the performance of the tasks of the household, without undue physical fatigue."¹⁴ To achieve this provision, various investigators, namely, Wilson, Roberts and Thayer,¹⁵ Heiner and McCullough,¹⁶ Woolrich

¹¹Boyd B. Rose, James R. Hurst and J. H. Yeager, Rural Housing Situations and Needs, Auburn University Agricultural Station, (1961).

¹²E.M. Anderson, "Existing and Preferred Housing of Aged Couples of Moderate Income in Manhattan, Kansas," (unpub. Master's thesis, Kansas State University, 1952).

¹³Nettie Naomi Barker, "Housing Preferences and Problems of a Selected Group of People 50 Years and Over: Hocking County, Ohio," (unpub. Master's thesis, Ohio State University, 1950).

¹⁴C.A. Winslow, et al., "Basic Principles of Healthful Housing, Preliminary Report," Committee on Hygiene of Housing, American Public Health Association. American Journal of Public Health, XXVIII (March, 1938), pp. 353-372.

¹⁵M. Wilson, E. Roberts and R. Thayer, Standards for Working Surfaces, Heights and Other Space Units of the Dwelling, Oregon Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin, No. 348 (Corvallis, 1937).

¹⁶M. H. Heiner and H. E. McCullough, Functional Kitchen Storage, Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 846 (Ithaca, 1948):

White and Richards,¹⁷ and others concerned themselves with functional aspects of the house. These studies resulted in the determination of the most comfortable heights for working surfaces and the amount of space needed for activities carried on in the house. They were the prototypes of studies concerned with reducing the psychological and physical fatigue of the homemaker. In her study, Gassett¹⁸ further contributed to this type of research by investigating.

1. The effect of differences in socio-economic level, size of family and age of homemaker on the kind of possessions used in meal preparation and meal service by southern rural families.

2. The effect of the quantity and size or shape of articles to be stored, the frequency of their use, and the measurements of the worker's body on the vertical and horizontal limits of functional storage units.

3. The effect of functional storage units on the number, type, and/or size of the possessions to be stored.

She concluded that space needed for activities involved in meal preparation and service is related to size of the family, their possessions, their customs and their habits of work. She also pointed out that the kind and quantity of possessions is related to the size and socio-economic

H.E. McCullough, "A Preliminary Report on Space Requirements for the Home Laundry", Journal of Home Economics, XXXIV (June, 1952), pp. 426-429; "A Pilot Study for Space Requirements for Household Activities," Journal of Home Economics, XXXVII (January, 1955), pp. 37-41.

¹⁷Avis Woolwich, M. M. White and Margaret Richards, "Storage Space Dimensions for Household Linens," Journal of Home Economics, XXXVII (1955), pp. 177 +.

¹⁸Lorna Jean Gassett, "Some Bases for Recommendations for Storage Space Allowances in the Meal Preparation and Meal Service Area of Southern Rural Homes," (unpub. Master's thesis, Purdue University, 1955); Space Allowances for Meal Preparation and Service in the Southern Rural Home, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tennessee (October, 1957).

status of the family and to the length of time the family has been organized.¹⁹

Housing research by Beyer, Mackesey and Montgomery²⁰ has also brought into focus housing values as they are reflected in patterns of living and as they relate to housing design. These investigators were concerned with motivational factors influencing families in the purchasing of a house. They believed that "... houses would be more livable if they were designed to take account of socio-psychological or 'human' values..."²¹ To conduct their survey the investigators ultimately selected a number of housing values which were measured by posing questions given to wives and husbands separately. From the responses, the subjects were classified into the following value groups: the "economy group", the "family group", the "personal group", and the "prestige group".²² The authors found that the families recognized as belonging to the "family" value group was concerned with good environment and good schools for their children.²³ Privacy, exterior and interior design of the house were the special interests of the families identified as the "personal group."²⁴ The fourth group recognized in the study was the "prestige" group which stressed location of the house and up-to-date architectural style.²⁵

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰G. H. Beyer, T.W. Mackesey and J.E. Montgomery, Houses are for People: A Study of Home Buyer Motivations, Cornell University Housing Research Center, Publication No. 3 (Ithaca, 1955), p. iii.

²¹Ibid., p. 49.

²²Ibid., p. 3.

²³Ibid., p. 4.

²⁴Ibid., p. 5.

²⁵Ibid., p. 7.

The study concluded that there are some social-psychological factors, one being the value system of a family, which are instrumental in forming the wishes people have for housing.²⁶

This method of obtaining an individual's value orientation puts into affect Dean's belief that:

...we should relate the whole socio-housing environment to the resident's total scheme of values. We should ask what are the basic value patterns of individual family members and how, in this particular housing environment, do they become converted into a characteristic way of life?²⁷

Montgomery, et al.,²⁸ conducted a study designed primarily to add to general understanding of rural housing, to explore the respondents' satisfaction with their housing, certain of their housing values, and the kind of housing rural homemakers would like to have if they could afford to build new homes. The findings of this study identified an "image house", and revealed that socio-economic status, age and education were associated with the respondent's image of what would be "just right" for her family. It was finally concluded that the respondent who was older and at a lower socio-economic level had not thought a great deal about a house that would be just right for her family. The younger homemaker, with high socio-economic status had a clearer image of the house she thought would be just right for her family.

In another study, Montgomery attempted to discover through an identification of housing images what the American youth is thinking

²⁶Ibid., p. 8.

²⁷John P. Dean, "Housing Design and Family Values," Land Economics, XXIX (May, 1953), p. 131.

²⁸James E. Montgomery, Sara Sutker, and Maie Nygren, Rural Housing In Garfield County, Oklahoma: A Study of Processes, Images and Values, Oklahoma State University (August, 1959).

about in regard to his future housing.²⁹ To accomplish this, he asked of undergraduate women students in five universities in different areas of the country such image related questions as: "After marriage, how near to your parents would you want to live?" "Where do you desire and where do you expect the first house of your home to be located?" "How old would you want your first house to be?" and "What do you think have influenced your ideas about housing?"³⁰

The findings revealed that almost two-thirds of the students expected to own a house within less than five years after marriage, the median being 4.2 years.³¹ They would want this house to be located preferably in the same type of community in which their parents now live. Indications of what students thought had influenced their ideas about housing, strongly suggest that these youth had been influenced by a number of forces, i.e., their parent's houses, houses of relatives, and college courses.³² The findings further revealed that the students had given serious thought to their housing needs and had been quite realistic in many of their housing desires and expectations.³³

Aspects of the Negro housing situation have been investigated only to a limited extent. New housing was actually built for Negroes in Dade County, Florida, but a 1955 survey³⁴ shows that the needs were not met.

²⁹J. E. Montgomery, The Housing Images of Women College Students, Publication 202, The Pennsylvania State University (April, 1963).

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Elizabeth L. Verrick, "New Housing for Negroes in Dade County," Studies in Housing and Minority Groups, ed. Nathan Glazer and Davis McIntire (University of California Press, 1960), pp. 135-143.

A survey made by Verrick, covering only the major areas of Negro residence, found 9,600 new dwelling units built between 1949 and 1956. It was pointed out by the investigator that probably few communities in the United States can point to a comparable record of production which made housing available to Negroes. The report further states that although the houses were new, they contained more people than the houses occupied by Negroes prior to the building of the new houses. Many of the families are living in new apartment houses, but under conditions of severe crowding and on small sites which preserve no space for play, for grass, for trees, for parking, or for hanging laundry.³⁵

In her survey, Verrick reported that crowding makes it easy -- in fact inevitable -- for trash and garbage to accumulate, thus demoralizing the residents and destroying whatever pride they might take in new quarters.³⁶ Her study pointed out that the houses and apartment buildings were built in the wrong locations, with insufficient space and facilities to meet the needs of the families. Insofar as crowding and lack of space are basic features of slum life, it can be said that much of the new housing built for Negroes in Miami intensified, rather than relieved slum conditions.

Blackwood³⁷ investigated one hundred Negro rural families of Macon County, Georgia. She was primarily concerned with seeking related factors influencing conditions of housing. She obtained her data by personal

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Constance Maria Blackwood, "A Survey of Functional Housing Conditions of 100 Negro Rural Families in Macon County, Georgia," (unpub. Master's thesis, Tuskegee Institute, 1949).

interview, observations and surveys. The selection of families for the study was made by first obtaining community locations and then selecting families at random.

Findings showed that forty-one of the families had lived in the community from four to eighteen years; thirty-three families were residents from one to three years; and twenty families for nineteen years or over. Of the one-hundred families interviewed, ninety-three had both husband and wife. Of these, sixty-eight had children under twenty years, who formed part of the household.³⁸ Income level for the majority of the families was under \$2,000.00 per year. Only 24% had annual incomes of \$2,000.00 and over; these incomes were mainly due to employment at the Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama.³⁹

The physical condition of the majority of structures was considered poor. Less than one-fifth of these one hundred homes were found to be in good condition. For the most part, the tenant families seemed to live more in poverty than did owner families. They were conditioned to overcrowded, dilapidated, unsanitary surroundings, with no apparent inspiration for better housing. Blackwood concluded that a pertinent reason for this situation may be attributed to limited education which results, in many cases, in lowered standards.⁴⁰

The findings from the various studies reviewed and the observed lack of studies concerned with the housing needs and preferences of Negro families led to the development of the current study which is an effort to provide information concerning the nature of housing needs and certain attitudes of Negroes in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

³⁸Ibid., p. 31.

³⁹Ibid., p. 32.

⁴⁰Ibid., p. 43.

Summary

A review of literature indicates that much of the housing research undertaken by both formal and informal surveys has been conducted to identify certain housing preferences, housing needs, and spatial and functional aspects of the house. The literature revealed that surveys of this nature generally pertained largely to rural families and to white families only. Some specific problems of the Negro have been investigated.

The regional studies, which primarily were concerned with housing preferences, revealed that a homemaker's preferences were directly related to her age, the size and composition of her family, and its economic status or standard of living. The sub-region in which the homemaker lived was found to also be related to the housing preferences.

The review of literature also shows that other studies included the investigation of housing needs as well as housing preferences. These studies concluded that present living habits of homemakers influenced their preferences and needs for housing.

The studies concerned with the functional and spatial aspects of housing resulted in determinations relative to the amount of space needed for activities carried on in the house and the most comfortable heights of working surfaces for performing various household activities. The studies show that the size of the homemaker, items to be stored, family customs and work habits determined space needed and comfortable working heights for household activities.

Housing values and images are other foci of research. Beyer and others were basically concerned with motivational factors influencing families in the purchasing of a house. They discovered that one socio-psychological factor, i.e. the value system of a family, was directly associated with the kind of house needed for different families.

Two separate, but similar studies investigating the kind of housing rural homemakers in Oklahoma and college women students in five different universities would like if they could afford to build a new house identified the image house held by women of differing ages. The findings of the study investigating the house image of the rural homemakers revealed that socio-economic status, age, and education were associated with the respondent's image of what would be "just right" for her family. The second of these studies revealed that although they lived in different parts of the United States, two-thirds of the young women had somewhat similar ideas about their future housing.

The review of literature indicates that even if housing is built for Negro families, the seldom considered needs of the families are not often met. These unmet needs are reflected by small houses built for large families, thus creating severe crowding. Housing built on small sites without space for any outside activities also fails to meet needs.

Existing Negro housing often presents problems. In areas of inadequate housing conditions, poverty, limited education, size of family, and socio-economic status of the Negro are found to be factors influencing conditions of his housing.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Obtaining the Data

Previous investigations concerning housing were carefully examined and used as guides in the selection of methods and techniques for measuring attitudes and preferences toward housing, and for obtaining other relevant data about the subjects. This review of research studies was focused on family welfare, spatial and functional aspects of the house, and housing values and preferences. Although the writer was chiefly interested in the findings obtained, another reason for examining the literature was to find descriptions of instruments that would be usable in obtaining information which would be pertinent to the purposes of the current study.

Following the identification of the major independent variables: family composition, size of household, socio-economic status, number of persons employed and education of household head, an interview schedule was designed as the instrument to be used in obtaining data considered necessary for meeting the purposes of the study.

Development of the interview schedule was guided by one important consideration: the different levels of comprehension which might be prevalent in the Negro community of Stillwater.

One part of the interview schedule was designed to gather data about the Negro families, including the:

- (1) Composition of the family.
- (2) Education of the household head and spouse.

(3) Occupation and income of the household head and spouse.

Another part of the interview schedule was designed to gather data concerning the respondents' present housing situations, e.g., housing tenure, rental payments, types of rooms, ownership of furniture and equipment, etc.; and a third part designed to gather data concerning: (1) the respondents' preferences for the kinds of house they would have if they could afford them and, (2) certain of their attitudes toward housing.

Negro families living in Langston, Oklahoma, were used for pre-testing the interview schedule. The pre-test was conducted to determine the workability and completeness of the instrument, and to test procedures and content prior to construction of the final instrument. The families used as the pre-test group were chosen at random. They belong to the same racial group as the population studied and were generally considered to be living in the same type of housing environment and members of the same socio-economic group.

Following an analysis of the pre-test responses, some of the questions were restated for greater clarity before the final survey was made.

The people from whom the data were collected were selected first because they belong to the Negro race and secondly because of their residence in Stillwater. Non-resident Negro students attending Oklahoma State University were not included in the study.

The official city directory was the source for obtaining names of the one-hundred and two respondents who participated in the study. Names of residents not listed in the directory were obtained from door-to-door inquiries. Names and addresses of five other families were secured, but these families were not available for interviewing. Reliable sources¹

¹Resource people who checked the listing of Negro families were the Principal of the Washington Elementary School and personnel in the office of the Stillwater City Manager.

confirmed that the names obtained by the writer comprised the Negro population of Stillwater.

The data were collected by the writer during individual informal interviews held with the respondents in their homes. The writer recorded the answers given by the respondents on the interview schedule.²

The interview schedule was designed primarily to be administered to the woman homemaker; and in ninety-five of the one-hundred and two households, women were interviewed. Because the writer wanted to obtain a total picture of the Negro households, in the seven households where there was no female homemaker, the male homemaker was interviewed.

Analysis of the Data

Classifications were established for coding the responses which were related to each of the major analytical variables. The categories established for these variables were as follows:

Family Composition - The categories of husband and/or wife and children; couple without children; and persons living alone.

Size of household - The categories of less than four persons; four to six persons; and seven persons and over.

Number of Persons Employed - The categories of one wage earner only; more than one wage earner; and unemployed..

Education - The categories of high school or below; and some college or an advanced degree.

Socio-economic Status - Because the Negro population of Stillwater is relatively small and largely representative of one Socio-economic group,³ it was necessary for the investigator to devise

²See Appendix A.

³The United States Population Census, 1960.

a system for identifying more than one level of socio-economic status. To determine the three levels of socio-economic status classified as high, middle and low, the following system was devised:

Points:	3	2	1
Education:	H.* - Some college or advanced degree. W.** - Same as H.	H. - Some high school or school diploma. W. - Same as H.	H. - Grade school diploma or below. W. - Same as H.
Occupation:	H. - Professional, Managerial, Proprietor, Construction, Service, or Mechanic. W.** - Same as H.	H. - Private household worker or day laborer. W. - Same as H.	H. - Unemployed W. - Same as H.
Total Income:	\$300. or over monthly.	\$150 - \$299 monthly.	Under \$150 monthly.
Home Ownership:	Own home.		Rent home.
* H. - Husband			
** W. - Wife			

After scores were assigned to each family, they were classified as follows:

High Socio-economic status: 14-18 points

Middle Socio-economic status: 9-13 points

Low Socio-economic status: 0- 8 points.

Description of the Population

The data in Table I show the composition of the sample population according to the independent variables: family composition, socio-economic status, size of household, number of persons employed, education of household head, occupation of household head and income of total household.

Families which have children largely belong to the middle socio-economic status group and the persons living alone largely belong to the

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS ACCORDING TO THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

*Per cent

low socio-economic status group. This may be because a large percentage of persons living alone are not employed.

More of the families having less than four in number had two or more wage earners. The majority of the population had received only high school education or below. A small number had received some college education.

The population cannot be considered representative of the entire population of Negroes in Oklahoma nor in the United States.

From the responses made by the homemakers, the writer hopes to deduce insights about housing needs of Negro families and some of their attitudes toward housing. The writer also hopes to derive some design criteria for planning functional housing for the Negroes of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

This chapter includes the findings of the current study as they relate to five major independent variables: family composition, size of household, number of wage earners, education of household head and socio-economic status of the family. The attitudes and needs are presented as: (1) findings concerning general attitudes and needs, and (2) findings concerning relationships between dependent variables and major independent variables.

The analysis of the data proceeded as follows. Tabulations were made of the basic data concerning the variables to be measured in order to provide a general description of the sample. The independent variables were cross tabulated with each other and with the dependent variables.

A table of significant differences was used as a test of significance.¹ In marginal cases, a chi-square was computed to determine association between independent and dependent variables. Computations were made on an electronic high speed computer in the Computing Center at Oklahoma State University.

¹Cuthbert Daniel, "Statistically Significant Differences in Observed Per Cents," Journal of Applied Psychology, XXIV (December, 1940), pp. 826-827.

Findings Concerning General Attitudes and Needs

A question included in the interview schedule asked the respondents to indicate whether there had been any thought to the degree of "very much," "some," "very little" or "none" about a house that would be just right for the family. The findings presented in Table II show that the majority of the population had thought "very much" about the house they would like to have someday.

TABLE II
AMOUNT OF THOUGHT NEGRO FAMILIES HAVE HAD
ABOUT A FUTURE HOUSE

Amount of Thought	Number	Per Cent
Have thought	N=102	
Very much	62	60.8
Some	21	20.6
Very little	15	14.7
None	4	3.9
		(100.0)

Even though many homemakers had thought "very much" about the house they would like to have in the future, very few feel they could buy that house, or even rent it with the income they are now earning. More persons feel they would be able to pay only about three hundred dollars or less for the down-payment on total purchase price.

As the data in Table III indicate there was a fairly even distribution of the respondents' indicating ability to make other down-payments from over three hundred to five thousand dollars. The monthly

payment also would seem to create a hardship. More respondents feel that anywhere from twenty-five dollars to seventy dollars would be the payment they could afford. Only about one-third of families could pay more than seventy-dollars a month to have the house that they would like to have someday.

TABLE III

DOWN PAYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING
OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE JUST RIGHT FOR FAMILY

Down Payment to Own	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
Below \$300	30	29.4
\$300-\$500	10	9.8
\$500-\$700	19	18.6
\$700-\$2000	18	17.6
\$2000-\$5000	12	11.8
Don't know	13	12.7
		(100.0)
Monthly Payment to own	N=102	
Below \$25	29	28.4
\$25-\$70	36	35.3
\$70-\$110	15	14.7
\$110-\$120	7	6.9
Don't know	15	14.7
		(100.0)

If the respondents were renting, instead of purchasing the house just right for the family, the greatest proportion of the respondents feel they could pay only fifty dollars or less. The data presented in

Table IV show that less than one-fifth could pay more than sixty dollars a month for rent.

TABLE IV
RENTAL PAYMENTS POSSIBLE FOR HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Rental Payments	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
\$50 or less	54	52.9
\$51-\$61	21	20.6
\$61 or over	19	18.6
Don't know	8	7.8
		(100.0)

The data in Table V show how much the respondents want to own a home. Families who rent their current house indicated a desire to own the house that would suit their needs as readily as the families who now own their homes. It seems apparent, therefore, that if at all possible, housing built for Negro families in Stillwater should be provided with possibility for eventual ownership.

TABLE V
TENURE PREFERENCE OF HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Tenure Preference	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
Rent	6	5.9
Own	95	93.1
No information	1	1.0
		(100.0)

The respondents' preferences for a home with one story is shown by the data in Table VI. This preference by an overwhelming majority leads one to believe that the choice may have been made because all except three families live in one-storied dwelling units.

TABLE VI
NUMBER OF STORIES WANTED IN THE HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Number of Stories	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
One story	84	82.4
One-and-a-half stories	5	4.9
Two stories	13	12.7
		(100.0)

According to the responses given by a majority of the homemakers, a house that would be just right for their families would have a kitchen, living room, dining room, at least three bedrooms and one bath. Interpreting the findings in another way, one might say that all the houses built for Negro families living in Stillwater should have a separate kitchen and at least one bath. Most should have a living room. At least two-thirds of the houses should also have a dining room and at least three bedrooms. One third of the houses should have more than one bath, one-third only two bedrooms, and one-third a laundry or utility room. About two-fifths would need a family room. (Table VII).

TABLE VII
ROOMS WANTED IN THE HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Rooms	Number	Per Cent
Kitchen	101	99.0
Living Room	90	88.0
Laundry or utility room	34	33.3
Family room	42	41.2
Dining room	73	71.6
Other rooms	34	33.3
Bedrooms		
One or two	32	33.3
Three or more	64	66.7
Bath room		
One	67	65.7
More than one	35	34.3

The most frequently desired type of eating area is a separate dining room. The next most desired was an eating area in the kitchen (Table VIII). This desire for a separate dining room over an eating area in the kitchen is a puzzling phenomenon. One might surmise that these homemakers feel that once the duty of preparing meals is completed the family should get away from the undesirable sight of used cooking utensils. The areas mentioned in "other" are: a nook off the kitchen, family room, dining area incorporated with living room and a back porch.

TABLE VIII

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN THE HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Areas	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
Separate dining room	41	40.2
Kitchen	38	37.3
Other	23	22.5
		(100.0)

Gas is the heating fuel named most frequently for the house that would be just right for the family. Perhaps this is so because it is the most common type of fuel used for heat in the dwellings occupied by the respondents. Just the mention of electricity implies that they are aware of its use for heating purposes. This interesting finding might be attributed to socio-economic status because higher percentages of the high and middle than of the low socio-economic group express a desire for electric heat. (See Appendix B, Table 53). Table IX shows the number wanting each kind.

TABLE IX

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN THE HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Type of Heating	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
Gas	83	81.4
Electricity	15	14.7
Other	4	3.9
		(100.0)

According to the data in Table X, brick and wood were the materials mentioned most often as what the respondents want the exterior structural materials to be on the house they feel would be right for their families. These materials were desired approximately equally. Stone was the least frequently mentioned material. Answers of this kind may be attributed to the respondents' knowledge about the availability of materials in this part of the country. The materials most often mentioned as other types were aluminum siding, a combination of any of the above, stucco, or asbestos siding.

TABLE X
EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON THE HOUSE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY

Material	Number	Per Cent
	N=102	
Wood	34	33.3
Brick	35	34.3
Stone	4	3.9
Other	29	28.4
		(100.0)

Most respondents said that they engaged in recreational activities at home. Many persons, however, feel that enjoyment can be attained in different ways. An examination of the data in Table XI shows that homemaking, educational improvement, self-improvement or self-expression, and family centrism are all forms of enjoyment for some homemakers. The writer classified such activities as painting, knitting, playing the piano or reading as education, self-improvement and self-expression. Any activity that involved the family, or which was done for the family,

e.g. sewing for the family or playing games with the children, was classified as family centrism.

TABLE XI
KINDS OF THINGS DONE FOR ENJOYMENT
IN PRESENT DWELLING UNIT

Kinds of Things Done for Enjoyment in the House	Number*	Per. Cent*
Homemaking	34	33.3
Educational, self-improvement or self-expression	32	31.4
Family centrism	32	31.4
Recreation or leisure	63	61.8
Other	4	3.9

*The numbers do not total 102 respondents and 100 percent because more than one response was given to this question.

TABLE XII
LEAST AND MOST ENJOYED FEATURE
IN PRESENT DWELLING UNIT

Feature	Enjoyed			
	Least		Most	
	Number	Per. Cent*	Number	Per. Cent*
Rooms	40	39.2	58	56.9
Facilities	8	7.8	10	9.8
Furniture	4	3.9	10	9.8
Others	33	32.4	22	21.6

*The numbers do not total 102 respondents and 100 per cent because more than one response was given to these questions.

The answers to the questions "What about your house do you enjoy least?" and "What about your house do you enjoy most?" as given by the

respondents were classified as indicated in Table XII. The homemakers tend to enjoy a room, e.g. kitchen and bedroom, more than anything else. It is interesting to note that rooms were also mentioned as the least enjoyed features. The same held true for the other "most enjoyed" and "least enjoyed" feature. From answers of this variety, one might conclude that the respondents did not think of a wide range of features when asked these particular questions.

TABLE XIII
CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING
WHAT HOUSING MEANS

One or More Factors Mentioned Which Can be Classified as:	Number*	Per Cent*
Housing values	58	56.9
Family interest	6	5.9
Environment	15	14.7
Psychic aspects	78	76.5
Other	18	17.6

*The numbers do not total 102 respondents and 100 per cent because more than one response was given to this question.

To the open-ended question, "What does housing mean to you?" the respondents mentioned housing value terms and psychic aspects as their interpretation of what housing means to them. The most often mentioned housing value terms were: comfort, beauty, privacy, economy, convenience and safety. These are values used by Cutler² in her study of values. Happiness was another value which frequently emerged in the responses

²Virginia Cutler, Personal and Family Values in the Choice of a Home, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 840 (Ithaca, 1947).

given by the homemakers.

Psychic aspects included responsibility, livability, independence and home ownership. Table XIII summarizes these and other factors used in defining the meaning of housing. Statements such as, "Housing would mean everything if I had a nice place to live," "If the location was different, then my housing would be complete," were included in the classification of environmental factors. Whenever a respondent mentioned the family in relation to shelter or to necessity or security, e.g. ". . . means having a home for my children to come home to," the responses were classified as family interests.

The data in Table XIV indicate that there are five instances when more than two-thirds of the population feel they would probably be bothered by some housing situations. This means that housing provided for Negroes in Stillwater should be built with the possibility of eliminating these housing situations. For four situations, only a little over one-third of the homemakers feel they would be bothered, thus feeling very indifferent about the question asked. It appears quite evident that if the housing were built, it would not have to provide a view of the street.

To make a forced choice is not always very easy. The data in Table XV show this to be true. The respondents demonstrated that it is very difficult for them to choose between having a good house and being in debt and not having a very good house and being out of debt. It appears that most people in the sample would like to have a good house without going into debt for it. Although the choice between two bedrooms and lots of closet space was fairly easy to make, the respondents found it very difficult to choose between more closets without doors and one closet with doors.

TABLE XIV
ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS

Would be Bothered by Housing Situation	Number*	Per Cent*
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	75	73.5
Having children around when you are entertaining.	75	73.5
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	72	70.6
People on the street being able to see into your house.	67	65.7
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	61	59.8
The car being left outside all night.	45	44.1
Groceries being carried through the living room.	44	43.1
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	42	41.2
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	38	37.3
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	10	9.8

*The numbers do not total 100 respondents and 100 per cent because responses were given to each statement.

TABLE XV
HOUSING CHOICES

Housing Choices	Number	Per Cent
Choice between:		
1. ^a Having a good attractive house and being in debt;	49	48.0
^b Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt.	53	52.0
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	23	22.5
^b Buying fewer new pieces of furniture for the same price.	79	77.5
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	93	91.2
^b Not such a good house and good furniture.	9	8.8
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;	61	49.8
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	42	41.2
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	58	56.9
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living room.	44	43.1
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	40	39.2
^b A house with one closet with doors.	62	60.8
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom with no storage;	66	64.7
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage.	36	35.3
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is a single-family unit;	70	68.6
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building.	32	31.4

The house that would have a big living room and a small kitchen instead of a big kitchen and a small living room would have to be one that is a single-family unit. An indication of the respondents' awareness of quality is their easy choice of fewer pieces of new furniture over more nice second-hand pieces of furniture; and a good house and not such good furniture over not such a good house and good furniture.

Findings Concerning Relationship Between Major Independent and Dependent Variables

Family Composition

In analyzing the responses by size of family, a significant difference emerges in regard to tenure of present dwelling. More of the families with children rent their homes than do families without children or persons who live alone (Table XVI). More of these latter two groups fall into the lower socio-economic group; therefore, it might be concluded that this probably is the reason for a lesser frequency of home ownership.

More of the families with children have thought "some" or "very much" about a house which would be just right for the family. The fact that respondents do not own a home might be the reason for their greater amount of thought about such a house. The group which had the greatest proportion of respondents who had given a little or no thought to the type of house that would be just right for the family is the one consisting of persons living alone. This is evident in the data presented in Table XVII.

TABLE XVI

TENURE OF PRESENT HOUSE ACCORDING TO
FAMILY COMPOSITION

Tenure of House	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Owmed	17	29.8	13	61.9	14	58.3
Rented or other	40	70.2	8	38.1	10	41.7
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
$\chi^2 = 14.0836$						
Sig. .001			d.f.=2			

TABLE XVII

AMOUNT OF THOUGHT ABOUT A HOUSE THAT WOULD
BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Amount of Thought	Families		Family Composition		Persons Living Alone	
	With Children		Without Children			
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Some or very much	52	91.2	16	76.2	13	58.2
None or little	5	8.8	5	23.8	11	45.8
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
	X ² =14.3794		Sig. .02		d.f.=2	

There is a logical reason why more families with children would want three or more bedrooms in a house. As the data in Table XVIII shows, a significant difference regarding number of bedrooms emerged between the families having children and those without children and between families and persons living alone.

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE
THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Number of Bedrooms	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
One or two	8	14.0	7	33.3	16	66.7
Three or more	49	86.0	14	66.7	8	33.3
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=22.2481$		Sig. .001		d.f.=2	

When making a choice between number of bedrooms and amount of closet space, families without children and persons living alone are very much alike. Significantly more often, they chose to have two bedrooms and an abundance of closet space, whereas, families with children, although relatively evenly divided in their choice between number of bedrooms and amount of closet space, chose three bedrooms with a small amount of closet space more frequently than the other two groups (Table XIX).

Because persons who live alone have not been exposed to having people around when dressing, they might not feel that such a situation would bother them. Comparatively speaking, a large per cent of families with children feel that it would be a problem to them. Evidence of this is shown by the data in Table XX.

TABLE XIX
CHOICE BETWEEN NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND AMOUNT OF CLOSET SPACE
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Choice Between Number of Bedrooms and Amount of Closet Space	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent
Two bedrooms and lots of closet space	31	54.4	15	71.4	15	65.2
Three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space	26	45.6	6	28.6	8	34.8
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=5.4683$		Sig. .05		d.f.=2	

People who have children would not be bothered by certain other housing situations as much as those without children. The data in Table XXI clearly indicate this possibility in the case of groceries being carried through the living room. It is interesting that in regard to this housing situation, persons living alone responded more like the homemaker with children.

A study of all the "attitude" responses concerning situations which would or would not bother homemakers discloses that, in general, fewer families without children than families with children indicate that they

TABLE XX

ATTITUDE TOWARD HAVING THE FAMILY AROUND WHEN DRESSING
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Attitude toward Having Family Around when Dressing	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Would be bothered	40	70.2	10	47.6	11	45.8
Would not be bothered	17	29.8	11	52.4	13	54.2
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=5.8170$		Sig. .05		d.f.=2	

TABLE XXI

ATTITUDE TOWARD GROCERIES BEING CARRIED
THROUGH THE LIVING ROOM ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Attitude toward Groceries Being Carried through the Living Room	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Would be bothered	19	33.3	15	71.4	10	41.7
Would not be bothered	38	66.7	6	28.6	14	58.3
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=9.1292$		Sig. .01		d.f.=2	

would probably be bothered by certain housing situations. In Table XXII, the homemakers' responses regarding "housing situations" according to

TABLE XXII
ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO
FAMILY COMPOSITION

Would be Bothered by Housing Situations*	Family Composition					
	Families		Persons Living			
	With Children	Without Children	With Children	Without Children	Alone	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	21	36.8	12	57.1	12	50.0
Groceries being carried through the living room.	19	33.3	15	71.4	10	41.7**
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	43	75.4	14	66.7	15	62.5
People on the street being able to see into your house.	41	71.9	11	52.4	15	62.5
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	25	43.9	4	19.0	9	35.5
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	27	47.4	5	23.8	10	41.7
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	5	8.8	1	4.8	4	16.7
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	40	70.2	10	47.6	11	45.8**
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time	44	77.2	16	76.2	15	62.5
Having children around when you are entertaining.	43	75.4	15	71.4	17	70.8

*"Would bother" responses only are given in this table. See Appendix B, Table 10 for "Would not bother" responses.

**Significant Differences.

family composition are summarized. The analysis shows that for seven situations directly related to housing, the families with children, more frequently than those without, feel that housing which precipitated such a situation would be bothersome.

Table XXIII is a summary of the homemakers' responses involving housing choices according to composition of family.

TABLE XXIII
HOUSING CHOICES ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Housing Choices	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Families Without Children		Persons Living Alone	
Choice between:	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1. ^a Having a good attractive house and being in debt;	28	49.1	8	38.1	13	54.2
^b Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt.	29	50.9	13	61.9	11	45.8
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	16	28.1	1	4.8	6	25.0
^b Buying fewer new pieces of furniture for the same price.	41	71.9	20	95.2	18	75.0
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	53	93.0	19	90.5	21	87.5
^b Not such a good house and good furniture.	4	7.0	2	9.5	3	12.5
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;	31	54.4	15	71.4	15	62.5**

TABLE XXIII (Concluded)

Housing Choices	Family Composition					
	Families		Persons Living			
	With Children	Without Children	With Children	Without Children	Alone	
Choice between:	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	26	45.6	6	28.6	9	37.5
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	28	49.1	16	76.2	14	58.3
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living room.	29	50.9	5	23.8	10	41.7
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	24	42.1	8	38.1	8	33.3
^b A house with one closet with doors.	33	57.9	13	61.9	16	66.7
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom but no storage;	27	48.2	13	61.9	16	66.7
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage space.	20	35.7	8	38.1	8	33.3
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is single-family unit;	40	71.4	15	71.4	15	62.5
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building.	17	30.4	6	28.6	9	37.5

Family Size

The responses analyzed by size of household indicate some differences in respect to the housing situation, "groceries being carried through the living room." A large proportion of the families with less than four members feel that this would probably be a bother to them in comparison to the families with more than four. The data in Table XXIV reveal that families of more than four persons feel approximately the same way about groceries being carried through the living room.

TABLE XXIV

ATTITUDE TOWARD GROCERIES BEING CARRIED
THROUGH LIVING ROOM ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Attitude toward Groceries being Carried through Living Room	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-Over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Would be bothered	29	50.9	8	34.8	7	31.8
Would not be bothered	28	49.1	15	65.2	15	68.2
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=6.181$		Sig. .02		d.f.=2	

A finding which is difficult to understand emerged in the preference expressed for a big kitchen and a small living room rather than a small kitchen and a big living room. One might surmise that large families would choose a large living room in preference to a small kitchen. The opposite is true, however. This might be attributed to a desire for eating space in the kitchen. The findings are shown in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV

CHOICE BETWEEN SPACE IN LIVING ROOM AND SPACE IN KITCHEN
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Choice Between Size of Living Room and Size of Kitchen	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
A house with a big living room and a small kitchen	37	64.9	11	47.8	10	45.5
A house with a big kitchen and a small living room	20	35.1	12	52.2	12	54.5
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)

$$\chi^2=22.747$$

Sig. .001

d.f.=2

As was expected, more of the smaller-sized families chose a house that had only two bedrooms than did the larger families (Table XXVI). The homemakers with larger families, although more evenly divided in their choices between number of bedrooms and amount of closet space, chose more frequently three bedrooms and only a small amount of closet space.

TABLE XXVI

CHOICE BETWEEN NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND AMOUNT OF CLOSET SPACE
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Choice Between Number of Bedrooms and Amount of Closet Space	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space	42	73.7	10	43.5	9	42.9
A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space	15	26.3	13	56.5	13	57.1
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)

$$\chi^2=16.167$$

Sig. .001

d.f.=2

Homemakers of families comprising four to six persons mentioned homemaking as a most enjoyed activity significantly more often than did those of families of less than four or those having seven or more members (Table XXVII). The data in Table XXVIII, a summary of the respondents' attitude toward certain housing situations, show that the homemaker of families with four to six persons are less inclined to think that certain housing situations would be bothersome than are those whose families number less than four or more than six.

TABLE XXVII

HOMEMAKING MENTIONED AS A THING DONE FOR
ENJOYMENT ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Mentioned Homemaking As a Thing Done For Enjoyment	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Yes	21	36.8	15	65.2	11	31.2
No	36	63.2	8	34.8	11	68.8
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
<hr/>						
	$\chi^2=5.304$		Sig. .05		d.f.=2	

Table XXIX summarizes the housing choices of the homemakers according to the variable, size of household.

TABLE XXVIII
ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Would be Bothered by Housing Features*	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-Over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	30	52.6	7	30.4	8	36.4
Groceries being carried through the living room.	29	50.9	8	34.8	7	31.8**
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	40	70.2	18	78.3	14	63.6
People on the street being able to see into your house.	34	59.6	16	69.6	17	77.3
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	17	29.8	10	43.5	11	50.0
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	20	35.1	10	43.5	12	54.5
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	5	8.8	4	17.4	1	4.5
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	29	50.9	16	69.6	16	72.7
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	38	68.4	21	91.3	16	72.7
Having children around when you are entertaining.	41	71.9	17	73.9	17	81.0

**"Would bother" responses only are given in this table. See Appendix B, Table 21 for "Would not bother" responses.

**Significant Differences.

TABLE XXIX
HOUSING CHOICES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Housing Choices	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-Over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
1. ^a Having a good attractive house and being in debt;	27	47.4	11	47.8	11	50.0
^b Having a house that is not very attractive and being out of debt.	30	52.6	12	52.2	11	50.0
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	10	17.5	9	39.1	4	18.2
^b Buying fewer nice pieces of furniture for the same price.	47	82.5	14	60.9	18	81.8
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	50	87.7	22	95.7	21	95.5
^b Not such good house and good furniture.	7	12.3	1	4.3	1	4.5
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;	42	73.7	10	43.5	10	45.5
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	15	26.3	13	56.6	12	54.5**
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	37	64.9	11	47.8	10	45.5
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living room.	20	35.1	12	52.2	12	54.5**

TABLE XXIX (Concluded)

Housing Choices	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-Over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	19	33.3	11	47.8	10	45.5
^b A house with one closet with doors.	38	66.7	12	52.2	12	54.5
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom but no storage;	38	66.7	15	65.2	13	59.1
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage space.	19	32.3	8	34.8	9	40.9
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is a single-family unit;	40	70.2	14	60.9	16	72.7
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is a part of an apartment building.	17	29.8	9	39.1	6	27.3

**Significant Difference.

Number of Wage Earners in Household

A significant difference emerged according to the variable number of wage earners in each household, in relation to the question "What does housing mean?" Of the families with more than one wage earner, a significantly greater number mentioned a housing value term than did those in the other two groups (Table XXX). The housing values mentioned most often were those defined by Cutler.³ These are comfort, beauty, convenience, safety and privacy. For the study, happiness was also classified as a value term. The same group, i.e. families with more than one wage earner, more often mentioned one or more rooms in the present dwelling as a least enjoyed feature (Table XXXI).

TABLE XXX

VALUE TERMS USED IN DEFINING WHAT HOUSING MEANS ACCORDING
TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

One or more Housing Values Mentioned	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent
Yes	23	59.0	27	65.9	8	38.1
No	16	41.0	14	34.1	13	61.9
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)

$$\chi^2 = 8.0296$$

Sig. .02

d.f. = 2

When the respondents were given a choice between "buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture" and "buying fewer nice pieces of furniture for the same price," the one-wage earner families and the more-than-one wage earner families made similar choices in favor of fewer new pieces of furniture. As the data in Table XXXII indicate, however,

³Ibid.

respondents who are unemployed more than the other groups would not mind very much purchases of second-hand furniture as against new furniture.

TABLE XXXI

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS A LEAST ENJOYED FEATURE
OF PRESENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE
EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

One or more rooms Mentioned as Least Enjoyed Feature of Present Dwelling	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One Number N=39	Per Cent	More than One Number N=41	Per Cent	None Number N=21	Per Cent
Yes	13	34.2	22	55.0	5	22.7
No	25	65.8	18	45.0	17	77.3

$$\chi^2 = 7.6326$$

Sig. .02

d.f. = 2

TABLE XXXII

CHOICE BETWEEN AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF FURNITURE
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Choice Between Amount and Quality of Furniture	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One Number N=39	Per Cent	More than one Number N=41	Per Cent	None Number N=21	Per Cent
More fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture	8	20.5	6	14.6	9	40.9
Fewer new pieces of furniture for some expenditure of money	31	79.5	35	85.4	13	59.1

$$\chi^2 = 5.8310$$

Sig. .05

d.f. = 2

Except for persons who are unemployed, the data in Table XXXIII show that both families with one-wage earner and those with more-than-one-wage earner would like to have a small single-family unit rather than a larger apartment. The unemployed were equally divided in their choice between a small two bedroom single-family house and a large two bedroom apartment.

TABLE XXXIII

CHOICE BETWEEN NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Choice Between Number of Bed- rooms and Type of Housing Unit	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent
Small two bedroom single-family house	31	79.5	28	68.3	11	50.0
Two large bedroom attached apart- ment	8	20.5	13	31.7	11	50.0

$$\chi^2 = 5.7048$$

Sig. .05

d.f. = 2

TABLE XXXIV

AMOUNT OF THOUGHT ABOUT HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Amount of Thought About House Which Would be Just Right for Family	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent
Some or very much	33	84.6	36	87.8	12	54.5
None or very little	6	15.4	5	12.2	10	45.5

$$\chi^2 = 10.7557$$

Sig. .01

d.f. = 2

Families who have one or more persons working as wage earners have thought "very much" about the house which would be just right for the family as compared to the families without a wage earner (Table XXXIV). Perhaps this inclination to think more about a house that would be just right for the family is a result of the resources they have available for purchasing a house. It is reasonable to think that if there is more than

TABLE XXXVII

ATTITUDES TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Would be Bothered by Feature*	Number of Wage Earners in Household					
	One Number N=39	Per Cent	More than One Number N=41	Per Cent	None Number N=21	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	13	33.3	22	53.7	10	45.5
Groceries being carried through the living room.	15	38.5	19	46.3	10	45.5
Cooking odors giving through the rest of the house.	26	66.7	33	80.5	13	59.1
People on the street being able to see into your house.	23	59.0	31	75.6	13	59.1
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	13	33.3	17	41.5	8	36.4
Having visitors see what is going on in the room when they come to the door.	14	35.9	20	48.8	8	36.4
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	4	10.3	1	2.4	5	22.7
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	21	53.8	28	68.3	12	54.5
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	28	71.8	33	80.5	14	63.6
Having children around when you are entertaining.	29	74.4	31	75.6	15	68.2

*"Would bother" responses only are given in this table. See Appendix B, Table 34 for "Would not bother" responses.

TABLE XXXVIII

HOUSING CHOICES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Housing Choices	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=39		N=41		N=22	
Choice Between						
1. ^a Having a good attractive house and being in debt;	18	46.2	20	48.8	11	50.0
^b Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt.	21	53.8	21	51.2	11	50.0
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	8	20.5	6	14.6	9	40.9
^b Buying fewer nice pieces of furniture for the same price.	31	79.5	35	85.4	13	59.1**
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	35	89.7	40	97.6	18	81.8
^b Not such a good house and good furniture.	4	10.3	1	2.4	4	18.2
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;	24	61.5	26	63.4	11	50.0
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	15	38.5	15	36.6	11	50.0
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	25	64.1	23	56.1	10	45.5
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living living room.	14	35.9	18	43.9	12	54.5
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	21	53.8	15	36.6	4	18.2
^b A house with one closet with doors.	18	35.9	26	63.4	18	81.8
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom but no storage;	26	66.7	25	61.0	15	68.2
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage.	13	33.3	16	39.0	7	31.8
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is a single unit;	31	79.5	28	68.3	11	50.0**
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building.	8	20.5	13	31.7	11	50.0

**Significant Differences.

The total picture of attitudes toward housing situations according to the number of wage earners in the household is presented in Table XXXVII. The data show that, although the homemakers differed in certain of their responses concerning these situations, the differences were not significant. Table XXXVIII summarizes the housing choices of the homemakers according to the variable "number of wage earners."

Education of Household Head

The test for differences according to the independent variable "education of household head" revealed only two differences. A smaller percentage of households where the head had had high school training or below mentioned "doing things for the family as an enjoyed activity" than did those who had gone to college (Table XXXIX).

TABLE XXXIX

AN ENJOYED ACTIVITY IN CURRENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO
EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Mentioned Doing Things for Family as an Enjoyed Activity	Education			
	High School and Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Yes	24	27.3	8	57.1
No	64	72.7	6	42.9
<hr/>				
$\chi^2 = 5.0165$	Sig. .02		d.f. = 1	

The homemakers with household head whose education is high school or less feel more than those whose household head had gone to college that one bathroom would be adequate in the house that would be just right for their families. On the other hand, a greater proportion of the latter group feel they need more than one bathroom (Table XL). This might be an indication of education enlarging a person's aspirations.

No significant differences emerged in the attitudes regarding "housing situations" or "choice" responses which are summarized according to education of household head in Tables XLI and XLII.

TABLE XL

NUMBER OF BATHROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE JUST RIGHT FOR
FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

Number of Bathrooms Needed	Education of Household Head			
	High School and Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
One	66	75.0	6	42.9
More than One	22	25.0	8	57.1
$\chi^2 = 6.0226$		Sig. .05	d.f. = 2	

TABLE XLI

ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Would be Bothered by Housing Feature*	Education of Household Head			
	High School and Below Number N=88	Per Cent	College and Above Number N=14	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	37	36.2	8	57.1
Groceries being carried through the living room.	36	35.3	8	57.1
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	59	57.8	13	92.9
People on the street being able to see into your house.	54	52.9	13	92.9
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	31	30.4	7	50.0
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	32	36.4	10	71.4
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	7	8.0	3	21.4
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	49	55.7	12	85.7
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	63	71.6	12	85.7
Having children around when you are entertaining.	28	31.8	12	85.7

*"Would bother" responses only are given in this table. See Appendix B, Table 59 for "Would not bother" responses.

TABLE XLII

HOUSING CHOICES ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Housing Choices Choice Between:	High School and Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
1. ^a Having a good attractive house and being in debt;	7	8.0	—	—
^b Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt.	81	92.0	14	100.0
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	40	45.5	9	64.3
^b Buying fewer new pieces of furniture for the same price.	48	54.5	5	35.7
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	22	25.0	1	7.1
^b Not such a good house and good furniture.	66	75.0	13	92.9
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;	79	89.8	14	100.0
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	8	10.2	—	—
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	51	58.0	10	71.4
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living room.	37	42.0	4	28.6
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	52	59.1	6	42.9
^b A house with one closet with doors.	36	40.9	8	57.1
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom but no storage;	59	67.0	7	50.0
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage.	29	33.0	7	50.0
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is a single family unit;	60	68.2	10	71.4
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building.	28	31.8	4	28.6

Socio-economic Status

The significant differences which emerged according to socio-economic status show that those in the high and middle groups wanted to have other than standard rooms in a house that would be just right for the family (Table XLIII). The other types of rooms mentioned most often were a sewing room and a study. More respondents of high socio-economic status wanted a family room and a laundry or a utility room than did those in the middle and lower socio-economic group (Tables XLIV and XLV).

TABLE XLIII

OTHER TYPE ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE CONSIDERED JUST RIGHT FOR
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Other Than Standard Rooms Wanted in House Just Right for Family	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	13	52.0	15	45.5	10	22.7
No	12	48.0	18	54.5	34	77.3

$$X^2 = 7.2683$$

Sig. .02

d.f. = 2

TABLE XLIV

FAMILY ROOM WANTED IN HOUSE CONSIDERED JUST RIGHT FOR
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Family Room Wanted in House Just Right for Family	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	16	64.0	14	42.4	13	29.5
No	9	36.0	19	57.6	31	70.5

$$X^2 = 7.7838$$

Sig. .02

d.f. = 2

TABLE XLV

LAUNDRY OR UTILITY ROOM WANTED IN HOUSE CONSIDERED JUST RIGHT
FOR FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Laundry or Utility Wanted in House Considered Just Right for Family	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	15	60.0	11	33.3	10	22.7
No	10	40.0	22	66.7	34	77.3

$$\chi^2 = 9.8027$$

Sig. .01

d.f. = 2

Other differences according to socio-economic status which emerged in the chi-square analysis were in relation to:

1. Having members of the family around when dressing.
2. Groceries being carried through the living room.
3. Homemaking mentioned as the kind of thing done for enjoyment in the home.
4. A room mentioned as a least enjoyed feature of the present dwelling.
5. Possession of a home freezer.

More homemakers of middle and low socio-economic status tend to feel that having other members around when dressing would not bother them than do the high socio-economic group (Table XLVI). This may be because more of the families without children and people who live alone fall into these two status groups.

In the case of groceries being carried through the living room, however, it is the homemakers of high and low socio-economic status who believe they would be bothered by such a housing situation (Table XLVII).

Less than one-fourth of the middle socio-economic status feel they would be bothered by groceries being carried through the living room as compared to approximately one-half of the other two groups.

TABLE XLVI

ATTITUDE TOWARD HAVING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY AROUND WHEN
DRESSING ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Attitude Toward Having Members of Families Around When Dressing	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	18	72.0	18	54.5	25	56.8
No	7	28.0	15	45.5	19	43.2
<hr/>						
$\chi^2 = 5.8170$		Sig. .05		d.f. = 2		

TABLE XLVII

ATTITUDE TOWARD GROCERIES BEING CARRIED THROUGH THE LIVING
ROOM ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Attitude Toward Groceries Being Carried Through the Living Room	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Would be bothered	12	48.0	8	24.2	24	54.5
Would not be bothered	13	52.0	25	75.8	20	45.5
<hr/>						
$\chi^2 = 7.3987$		Sig. .05		d.f. = 2		

Approximately equal proportions of a high and low socio-economic status groups do homemaking activities for enjoyment (Table XLVIII). A much greater proportion of low socio-economic status homemakers appear

to enjoy their homemaking activities. This is an interesting finding in light of recent discussion by Betty Friedan⁴ and others concerning homemakers' dissatisfactions with homemaking. Perhaps these homemakers feel that because they have to do their own homemaking activities, they might as well enjoy them. As the data in Table XIX show, the respondents in the two higher socio-economic groups listed one or more rooms as a least enjoyed feature more often than did the low socio-economic status homemakers.

TABLE XLVIII

HOMEMAKING MENTIONED AS AN ENJOYED ACTIVITY
ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Homemaking Mentioned as an Enjoyed Activity	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	6	24.0	8	24.2	20	45.5
No	19	76.0	25	75.8	24	54.5

$$\chi^2 = 5.1687$$

$$\text{Sig. } .05$$

$$\text{d.f.} = 2$$

TABLE XLVIX

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST ENJOYED FEATURE OF
PRESENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

One or More Rooms Mentioned as a Least En- joyed Feature of Present Dwelling	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Yes	14	56.0	13	40.6	13	28.3
No	11	44.0	19	59.4	30	65.2

$$\chi^2 = 5.1687$$

$$\text{Sig. } .05$$

$$\text{d.f.} = 2$$

⁴Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique (New York, 1963).

It is very logical why more persons of high than of low or middle socio-economic status possess a home freezer; they probably are the only ones with funds to purchase one (Table L).

TABLE L
POSSESSION OF A HOME FREEZER ACCORDING TO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Home Freezer Owned	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=25		N=33		N=44	
Yes	13	52.0	5	15.2	5	11.4
No	12	48.0	28	84.8	39	88.6

$$\chi^2 = 16.6268$$

$$\text{Sig. } .001$$

$$\text{d.f.} = 2$$

In Table LI, the homemakers' responses of the housing situations according to socio-economic status are summarized. The percentages show that in all but three instances the respondents of the high socio-economic group more than those of the other groups feel that the situations related to housing would probably bother them. The low and middle socio-economic status responded approximately the same about being bothered by the housing situations except in regard to groceries being through the living room and not being able to watch what is going on outside. In both of the latter cases the homemakers of the lower socio-economic status group more than the homemakers of the middle socio-economic status group feel that they would probably be bothered.

Table LII is a summary of the homemakers' choices between alternative housing situations according to socio-economic status. Significant differences did not emerge; therefore, socio-economic status does not appear to be a factor related to choice.

TABLE LI

ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Would be Bothered by Housing Feature*	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	16	64.0	12	36.4	17	38.6
Groceries being carried through the living room.	12	48.0	8	24.2	24	54.5**
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	23	92.0	21	63.6	28	63.6
People on the street being able to see into your house.	19	76.0	22	66.7	26	59.1
Having visitors see you eating when they come to your door.	7	28.0	14	42.4	17	38.6
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	11	44.0	15	45.5	16	36.4
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	3	12.0	1	3.0	6	13.6
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	18	72.0	18	54.5	25	56.8**
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	22	88.0	21	63.6	32	72.7**
Having children around when you are entertaining.	19	76.0	25	75.8	31	70.5**

*"Would bother" responses only are given in this stable. See Appendix B, Table 46 for "Would not bother" responses.

**Significant Differences.

TABLE LII

HOUSING CHOICES ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Housing Choices	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Choice Between:						
1. ^a Having a good attractive hours and being in debt;	14	56.0	14	42.4	21	47.7
^b Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt.	11	44.0	19	57.6	23	52.3
2. ^a Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;	2	8.0	6	18.2	15	34.1
^b Buying fewer new pieces of furniture for the same price.	23	92.0	27	81.1	29	65.9
3. ^a A good house and not such good furniture;	25	100.0	30	90.9	38	86.4
^b Not such a good house and good furniture.	—	—	3	9.1	6	13.6
4. ^a A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space.	17	68.0	20	60.6	24	54.5
^b A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space.	8	32.0	13	39.4	20	45.5
5. ^a A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;	13	52.0	22	66.7	23	52.3
^b A house with a big kitchen and a small living room.	12	48.0	11	33.3	21	47.7
6. ^a A house having two closets without doors;	10	40.0	15	45.5	15	34.1
^b A house with one closet with doors.	15	60.0	18	54.5	29	65.9
7. ^a A tub in the bathroom but no storage;	18	72.0	20	60.6	28	63.6
^b A shower in the bathroom with some storage.	7	28.0	13	39.4	16	36.4
8. ^a A small two bedroom house that is a single-family unit;	17	68.0	27	81.8	26	59.1
^b A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building.	8	32.0	6	18.2	18	40.9

SUMMARY

Certain housing preferences and attitudes vary according to such factors as family composition, size of household, number of wage earners, education of household head and socio-economic status of the family.

The majority of the population had thought "very much" about the house they would like to have someday. If this house could be bought, the respondents feel they would be able to pay only about three-hundred dollars or less for a down payment on the total price. Small percentages of respondents feel they could pay more. If such a house were rented, the greatest proportion of the respondents could pay only fifty dollars a month or less. The homemakers are especially interested in a house of only one story. To be "just right" for the family, this house should have a kitchen, a bath and at least two bedrooms. Other rooms which were shown interest by a minority of the population are a laundry or utility room and a family room.

A large number of respondents desire a separate dining room for the eating area, gas as the fuel used for heating, and wood or brick as the structural material for the house. They enjoy homemaking in their present dwelling. The features which are both enjoyed least and most are rooms. A greater number of respondents, however, mentioned them as a "most enjoyed" more often than a "least enjoyed" aspect of housing.

Housing value terms and psychic aspects were mentioned most often by the respondents as an interpretation of what housing means to them. Housing situations which diminish privacy, e.g. changing clothes in front of other family members and sharing the bathroom, are the ones which the greatest number of homemakers feel would probably bother them. In making housing choices, the respondents were apt to choose furniture

and houses of good quality rather than that of mediocre quality; more closet space rather than a larger number of bedrooms; and a small single family house rather than a large apartment having the same number of bedrooms.

Family Composition

More of the households having children rent than those without children or persons living alone. Families with children more than those without feel that certain housing situations would probably be bothersome.

Homemakers of families with children, more than those living alone have thought "very much" about a future house. The group having the greatest proportion of respondents who have given little or no thought to the type of house that would be "just right" for the family is the one consisting of persons living alone. People who do not have children and persons who live alone in general, want two bedrooms, whereas, homemakers with children think three or more bedrooms would be necessary in a house that would be just right for the family.

Privacy is more a concern of families without children and persons living alone than people who have children. More of the former group feel that a situation such as having other members of the family around when dressing would be bothersome.

Family Size

Respondents of families with less than four members more than those having more than four members feel that "groceries being carried through the living room" would bother them; and they enjoy homemaking activities more than any of the other groups. Large families tend to choose a big kitchen and a small living room more than families having less than four

in number. Homemakers of small families more often than those of larger families chose a two bedroom house over a three bedroom house.

Number of Wage Earners

Homemakers with families having more than one wage earner more often than those with only one or without a wage earner mentioned a housing value term as an interpretation of what housing means to them. A family room and a laundry or utility room were more frequently wanted in the house that would be "just right" for the family by homemakers with more than one wage earner than by the other two groups.

Those who are employed do not mind purchasing more "fairly new" furniture instead of fewer newer pieces. This group, i.e. the unemployed, was distributed evenly in the choice between a small single family unit and a large apartment having the same number of bedrooms. Number of wage earners did not appear to be related to attitudes toward certain housing situations.

Education of Household Head

Homemakers in a household where the education of the household head was high school or less, more than those in households where the household head had attended college, feel that one bathroom would be adequate. A greater proportion of the latter group felt they need more than one bathroom. Education of the household head does not appear to be related to attitudes regarding certain "housing situations" or "choice" responses.

Socio-Economic Status

Preferences and attitudes felt by one socio-economic status group frequently differed from the housing preferences and attitudes felt by those of different socio-economic status. Those in the high and middle

groups want to have other than standard rooms in a house that would be just right for the family. More persons belonging to the high socio-economic group want a family and laundry or utility room than do those of the other two groups. More persons of this group possess a home freezer. Generally, certain "housing situations" would bother the families of the high socio-economic groups.

Middle and low socio-economic status respondents more than do those in the high status groups feel that having other members around while dressing would not bother them. The low and middle socio-economic status groups responded approximately the same about being bothered by certain "housing situations" except in regard to "groceries being carried through the living room" and not being able to watch what is going on outside. In both the latter two housing situations the homemakers of lower socio-economic status groups feel that they would probably be bothered more than those of the other two socio-economic status groups.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

The evidences of association indicate that the hypothesis which proposes a relationship between housing needs, preferences, and attitudes and the family composition, size of household, number of wage earners, education of household head, and socio-economic status can be accepted. Chi-square tests at the .05 to .001 levels of significance reveal that the independent variables are associated with certain of the dependent variables. From the analyses of the data the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The Negro population interviewed has attitudes toward certain housing situations and preferences for various housing features.
2. At the time of the study, the Negro population in Stillwater was comprised of various types of family situations: fifty-seven households with children, ranging from one child to eight children; twenty-one households without children; and twenty-four persons living alone; therefore, housing which will accommodate families of various sizes and composition needs to be provided. The families participating in the study have average incomes of two-hundred dollars per month and a strong desire for single-family housing they can own; therefore, low-cost single-family housing should be provided with the possibility of eventual ownership.

3. Socio-economic status, family composition and size of household appear to be related to a family's needs, preferences and attitudes more than are number of wage earners and education of the household head.
4. Most of the homemakers interviewed, and particularly those having children and those in households where there is more than one wage earner, have thought "very much" about the house that would be "just right" for the family. This suggests that these Negro homemakers are thinking of better housing for their families.
5. Family composition, socio-economic status, and size of household appear to be related to attitudes toward certain housing situations and housing choices. The housing situations which a majority of the homemakers felt would probably bother them are: cooking odors going through the living room; people on the street being able to see into the house; members of the family sharing the bathroom or being around when another member is dressing; and having children around when entertaining. Housing planned for these families, therefore, should provide:
 - (a) Facilities for closing off the kitchen from the rest of the living area;
 - (b) Window areas, in size and location, to insure privacy on the sides of the house which face the street or the neighbors;
 - (c) Either a compartmentalized dressing and bath area or more than one bath, especially for large households;
 - (d) A family room or spacious bedroom areas where children's play activities can be accommodated when adults entertained.
6. The homemakers in general enjoy homemaking activities. The

frequency with which respondents mentioned homemaking as an enjoyed activity is related to size of household and socio-economic status. This suggests the need for any enjoyable setting, i.e. the house, in which one can carry on a pleasurable activity.

7. The desire for a family room as an extra room in the house considered just right for the family is related to number of wage earners and socio-economic status. Houses planned for Negro families of Stillwater who are of the high socio-economic status group should, in all probability, contain a family room.

Recommendations

Although homemakers' needs, preferences, and attitudes toward housing appear to be associated with family composition, size of household, number of wage earners, education of household head and socio-economic status, it is possible that these needs, preferences, and/or attitudes are associated with other factors which are not examined in the present study. It is also possible that other housing needs, preferences and attitudes exist which have not been identified in this investigation. After revision of the interview schedule, it would be interesting to know if such factors as the stage of the life cycle, education of homemaker, region of residence, and urban or rural background, are related to housing needs and attitudes. The writer, therefore, recommends studies be conducted to identify needs, preferences, and attitudes and to ascertain if these needs, preferences, and attitudes are associated with other social-psychological and economic factors in the Negro families' life situations.

Since the present study was concerned only with persons of the Negro race, the writer wishes that comparisons would be made, holding certain

social and economic factors constant, to ascertain if differences exist between housing needs, attitudes and preferences of white and non-white families.

To get a better concept of the kind of housing which will satisfy various types of people, an investigation is needed to determine what meanings are associated with such a want as a separate dining room for the family's eating place, and other housing desires.

Implications

If planners, builders, and housing specialists are to succeed in providing housing that will satisfy individual Negro families, they should know the housing needs, preferences and attitudes of Negro families and what factors may be instrumental in shaping them. These needs, attitudes and preferences should then be used as bases for designing functional housing.

If functional housing is planned and built, perhaps the best approach to help occupants appreciate their housing is through education. Educators could help families recognize and understand the contribution made by housing to a satisfying life. Such programs may be devised and taught to homemakers themselves or to junior and senior high school students who exert influence on their parents and who will be the housing consumers of tomorrow.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Addition: _____

Identification No. _____

Block No. _____

Date: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone No. _____

1. Who is in your family? (By relation to head of house or respondent)

	2. Sex	3. Age
Husband		_____
Wife		_____
Children	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____
	M F	_____

4. Do other persons live in this dwelling unit other than your immediate family? (Circle number)

1. No

2. Yes. If yes, who by relationship to head of house or respondent?

Age

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Total number living in dwelling unit: _____

6. Is this house/apartment:

1. Your own? Is it mortgaged? No _____ Yes _____

2. Rented? How much rent do you pay a month? _____

3. Other? (Specify) _____

7. Has flood water at any time come into your dwelling unit?

1. No

2. Yes. If yes, how many times? _____

8. Does your dwelling unit have: (Circle number if Yes)

1. Kitchen?

2. Separate living room?

3. Separate dining room?
 4. Living-dining combination?
 5. Living room-bedroom combination?
 6. Back porch?
 7. Front porch?
 8. Basement?
 9. Laundry room?
 10. Family room?
 11. Other? (Specify) _____
 12. Separate bedroom/s? _____
How many? _____
 13. Other rooms used as bedrooms? _____
How many? _____
 14. Bathroom/s _____
How many? _____
Do they/does it have:
(a) Flush toilet?
1. Attached to septic tank?
2. Attached to City sewer?
 15. Outside toilet facilities?
9. For your lighting, do you have: (Circle number if yes)
1. Electricity?
Do you have electric lights for each room?
No _____ Yes _____
 2. Oil or gas lamps?
Do you have an oil or gas lamp for each room?
No _____ Yes _____
 3. Other (Specify) _____
10. What do you use to heat your house? (Circle number if Yes)
In which room?
1. Kitchen gas stove _____
 2. Gas heater _____
 3. Wood stove _____
 4. Coal or oil stove _____
 5. Floor furnace _____
 6. Other (Specify) _____
11. Do you think the heating is adequate? (Circle number)
1. No Reason: _____
 2. Yes
12. Now, I am going to read a list of furnishings. As I read each one will you tell me if you have it and how many you have? (Circle number if respondent has it.)
1. Sofa _____
 2. Living room chair/s _____
 3. Table/s _____ Dining room _____ Kitchen _____ Other _____
 4. Chair/s _____ Dining room _____ Kitchen _____ Other _____
 5. Bed/s _____
 6. Iron _____
 7. Ironing Board _____
 8. Range _____ Oven _____

9. Refrigerator _____
10. Sink in working condition _____
11. Piped cold water _____
12. Piped hot water _____
13. Ventilation system in bathroom _____
14. Windows in every room _____
15. Wall type electric conveniences _____

13. Now I am going to read you another list of furnishings. As I read each one will you tell me first if you have it and then tell me if you think it is: (1) Very important; (2) Fairly important; (3) Not very important to have? For example--(Use an item from question 12.)(Circle number if respondent has it.)

<u>Very</u> <u>Important</u>	<u>Fairly</u> <u>Important</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Important</u>	
1	2	3	1. Freezer?
1	2	3	2. Kitchen counter/s?
1	2	3	3. Storage cabinets?
1	2	3	4. Clothes closets?
1	2	3	5. Washing machine?
			power _____ automatic _____
1	2	3	6. Automatic dryer?
1	2	3	7. Sewing machine?
1	2	3	8. Vacuum cleaner?
1	2	3	9. Air conditioner?
1	2	3	10. Cooler?
1	2	3	11. Electric fan?
1	2	3	12. Television?
1	2	3	13. Record player?
1	2	3	14. Radio?
1	2	3	15. Other (Specify) _____
1	2	3	_____
1	2	3	_____

14. If anyone were to ask you "What does housing mean to you?" what would you say? (Housing means the space & furnishings as a setting for family living.)

Could you tell me more?

15. What about your house do you enjoy most?

16. What about your house do you enjoy least?

17. Now could you tell me what kinds of things you like to do just for enjoyment or pleasure when you are in your house?

Now will you tell me if these things bother you or not?

- | | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 18. The car being left outside all night. | No | Yes |
| 19. Groceries being carried through the living room. | No | Yes |
| 20. Cooking odors going through the rest of the house. | No | Yes |
| 21. People on the street being able to see into your house. | No | Yes |
| 22. Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door. | No | Yes |
| 23. Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door. | No | Yes |
| 24. Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside. | No | Yes |
| 25. Having other members of the family around when you are dressing. | No | Yes |
| 26. Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time. | No | Yes |
| 27. Having children around when you are entertaining. | No | Yes |
| 28. If you could have a house just like you want, what is the one thing you would most like it to have? | | |

29. How much have you thought about the kind of house which would be just right for your family? (Circle number)

1. Very much 2. Some 3. Very little 4. None

30. Would you want to rent or own it?
1. Rent it
 2. Own it

31. What material would you want this house to be built for? (Circle number)

1. Wood
2. Stone
3. Brick
4. Other (Specify) _____

32. How many stories would you want it to have? (Circle number)

1. One story
2. One and one half stories
3. Two stories
4. Don't know

33. What rooms would you want it to have? Number?
1. Bedroom _____
 2. Kitchen _____
 3. Bathroom _____
 4. Living room _____
 5. Laundry room _____
 6. Utility room _____
 7. Family room _____
 8. Basement _____
 9. Dining room _____
 10. Other (Specify) _____
34. What type of heating would you want this dwelling unit to have? (Circle number)
1. Gas _____
 2. Electricity _____
 3. Wood, coal, oil _____
 4. Other (Specify) _____
 5. Don't know _____
35. Where would you want the family to eat most of its meals? (Circle number)
1. Kitchen _____
 2. Separate dining room _____
 3. In dining area of living room _____
 4. Other (Specify) _____
36. If you were to buy this house, how much do you think you could pay for down payment and monthly mortgage?
1. Down payment _____
 2. Monthly payment on mortgage _____
 3. Don't know _____
37. If you could find a house like this to rent how much do you think you could afford to pay a month for rent? (Circle number)
1. Under \$25.00 _____
 2. \$26.00 to \$50.00 _____
 3. \$51.00 to \$60.00 _____
 4. \$61.00 to \$70.00 _____
 5. \$71.00 to \$80.00 _____
 6. \$81.00 to \$90.00 _____
 7. \$91.00 to \$100.00 _____
 8. \$100.00 and over _____

I am going to read some statements to you. I would like you to think about them as though you really were going to make a choice. (Circle number)

38. If you had to choose between:
1. Having a good attractive house and being in debt;
 2. Having a house that is not very good and being out of debt;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
39. If you had to choose between:
1. Buying more fairly nice second-hand pieces of furniture;
 2. Buying fewer pieces of furniture for the same price;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.

40. If you had to choose between:
1. A good house and not such good furniture;
 2. Not such a good house and good furniture;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
41. If you had to choose between:
1. A house that had two bedrooms and lots of closet space;
 2. A house with three bedrooms and only a little bit of closet space;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
42. If you had to choose between:
1. A house with a big living room and a small kitchen;
 2. A house with a big kitchen and a small living room;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
43. If you to choose between:
1. A house having two closets without doors;
 2. A house with one closet with doors;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
44. If you had to choose between:
1. A tub in the bathroom but no storage space;
 2. A shower in the bathroom with some storage space;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
45. If you had to choose between:
1. A small two bedroom house that is a single-family unit;
 2. A large two bedroom apartment that is part of an apartment building;
- Which would you choose?
3. Can't choose.
46. Now will you tell me who in your family works to earn an income?
(Circle number)
- | | Not
Employed | Time
Employed Part-
or Irregularly | Full-
time | Work for
Income
in Home | Occupation/s |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Husband | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
| 2. Wife | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
| 3. Children | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | _____ |
47. Does anyone receive money from welfare or other agencies?
1. No
 2. Yes

48. Approximately what is your family's monthly income? (Circle number)

1. \$25.00 to \$49.00 per month
2. \$50.00 to \$74.00 per month
3. \$75.00 to \$99.00 per month
4. \$100.00 to \$124.00 per month
5. \$125.00 to \$149.00 per month
6. \$150.00 to \$199.00 per month
7. \$200.00 to \$249.00 per month
8. \$250.00 to \$299.00 per month
9. \$300.00 and over
10. Don't know

49. How do you travel to work? (Circle number)

1. Walk
2. Ride in own car
3. Ride with others
4. Take taxi
5. Other (Specify) _____

What grade in school have you and your husband completed? (Circle grade)
College

50. W = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4
51. H = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4

How many years beyond college have you and your husband completed?

52. W = 1 2 MS 4 5
53. H = 1 2 MS 4 5

NOTE: FROM INTERIOR OBSERVATION:

1. Is the interior of the house:

1. Dilapidated? Housing having one or more critical defects, or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction.
2. Deteriorating? Housing having one or more defects in an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.
3. Sound? Housing having no defects or only slight defects which normally are corrected during the course of regular maintenance.

Comment:

2. Generally, are the inside walls: (Circle number)

1. Painted sheet rock?
2. Plastered?
3. Whitewashed?
4. Wrapping or newspaper covered?
5. Wall papered?
6. Other? (Specify) _____

Comment:

Are the walls in good repair? (Circle number)

1. No
2. Yes

Comment:

APPENDIX B

TABLE 1
RESPONDENTS BY AGE

Age Groups	Male		Female	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Under 25 years	4	3.92	18	17.65
25-44 years	27	26.47	34	33.33
45-64 years	22	21.57	23	22.55
65-over	12	17.77	15	14.70
No information	35	34.31	8	7.84

TABLE 2
IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN HOME FURNISHINGS

Furnishing	Very Important		Fairly Important		Not Important	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Freezer	77	75.5	15	14.7	10	9.8
Kitchen counter/s	89	87.3	12	11.8	1	1.0
Storage cabinet/s	95	93.1	7	6.9	0	0.0
Clothes closet/s	91	89.2	7	6.9	4	3.9
Washing machine	91	89.2	7	6.9	4	3.9
Automatic dryer	41	40.2	38	37.3	23	22.5
Sewing machine	58	56.9	25	24.5	19	18.6
Vacuum cleaner	40	39.2	27	26.5	35	34.3
Air conditioner	73	71.6	21	20.6	8	7.8
Cooler	69	67.6	26	25.5	7	6.9
Electric fan	83	81.4	23	22.5	6	5.9
Television	65	63.7	30	29.4	7	6.9
Record player	33	32.4	43	42.2	26	25.5
Radio	74	72.5	18	17.6	10	9.8

TABLE 3
ROOMS IN PRESENT HOUSING

Rooms	Number	Per Cent
Kitchen	101	99.0
Separate living room	73	71.6
Separate dining room	21	20.6
Living-dining combination	10	9.8
Living room-bedroom combination	15	14.7
Back porch	38	37.3
Front porch	64	62.7
Basement	2	2.0
Laundry room	10	9.8
Family room	6	5.9
Separate bedrooms	98	96.1
Other	3	2.9

TABLE 4
MAJOR PIECES OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture and Equipment	Number	Per Cent
Sofa	94	92.16
Living room chair/s	91	89.27
Dining room chair/s	8	7.84
Dining room table	8	7.84
Kitchen chair/s	26	25.50
Kitchen table	81	79.41
Range	101	99.02
Refrigerator	99	97.06
Freezer	23	22.55

TABLE 4 (Concluded)

Furniture and Equipment	Number	Per Cent
Kitchen counter	76	74.51
Storage cabinet/s	84	82.35
Clothes closets	83	81.37
Washing machine	55	53.92
Automatic dryer	6	5.88

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF MINOR PIECES OF FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture and Equipment	Number	Per Cent
Ironing board	95	93.14
Sewing machine	53	51.96
Vacuum cleaner	22	21.57
Air conditioner	21	20.59
Cooler	30	29.41
Electric fan	50	49.02
Radio	78	76.47
Other chairs	34	33.33
Other tables	44	43.14
Iron	95	93.14
Other pieces of furnishings	27	26.47

TABLE 6

LIGHTING AND HEATING FACILITIES IN PRESENT HOUSING

Facility	Number*	Per Cent
Electricity	98	96.1
Oil or Gas lamp	4	3.9
Kitchen gas range	98	96.1
Gas heater	101	99.0
Other	7	6.9

*Does not total 102 because of multiple answers.

TABLE 7

PLUMBING, ELECTRICAL AND VENTILATING FEATURES

Feature	Number	Per Cent
Toilet		
Flush	94	72.55
Septic	9	12.16
Sewer	64	87.84
Outside	28	27.45
Sink in working condition	78	76.47
Piped cold water	93	91.18
Piped hot water	78	76.47
Ventilation system in bath	63	61.77
Windows in every room	92	90.19
Wall type electrical conveniences	81	79.41

TABLE 8

OBSERVED CONDITION OF INTERIORS OF PRESENT HOUSING

Condition	Number	Per Cent
Dilapidated	21	20.6
Deteriorating	44	43.1
Sound	37	36.3

TABLE 9

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS

Would Not be Bothered by Housing Situations	Number	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	57	55.9
Groceries being carried through the living room.	58	56.9
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	30	29.4
People on the street being able to see into your house.	35	34.3
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	64	62.7
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	60	58.8
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	92	90.2
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	41	40.2
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	27	26.5
Having children around when you are entertaining.	27	26.5

TABLE 10

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING
TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Would Not be Bothered by Housing Situations	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	36	63.2	9	42.9	12	50.0
Groceries being carried through the living room.	38	66.7	6	28.6	14	58.3
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	14	24.6	7	33.3	9	37.5
People on the street being able to see into your house.	16	28.1	10	46.7	9	37.5
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	32	56.1	17	52.4	15	62.5
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	30	52.6	16	76.2	14	58.3
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are in- side.	52	91.2	20	95.2	20	83.3
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	17	29.8	11	52.4	13	54.2
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	13	22.8	5	23.8	9	37.5
Having children around when you are enter- taining.	14	24.6	6	28.6	1	4.2

TABLE 11

RENTAL PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Rental Payment	Family Composition					
	Families					
	With Children		Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=57		N=21		N=24	
\$50.00 or less	25	43.9	7	33.3	17	70.8
\$51.00 or more	28	49.1	11	52.4	6	25.0
Don't know	4	7.0	3	14.3	1	4.2

TABLE 12

DOWN PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE THAT WOULD
BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Down Payment	Family Composition					
	Families					
	With Children		Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=57		N=21		N=24	
None	10	17.5	2	9.5	7	29.2
Between \$100.00 and \$700.00	27	47.4	9	42.9	8	33.3
Over \$700.00	13	22.8	7	33.3	5	20.8
Don't know	7	12.3	3	14.3	4	16.7

TABLE 13

ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Rooms Wanted	Families		Family Composition			
	With Children		Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=57		N=21		N=24	
Kitchen	55	96.5	21	100.0	22	91.7
Living room	53	93	16	76.2	19	79.2
Laundry or utility room	27	47.4	7	33.3	2	8.2
Family room	30	52.6	10	47.6	3	12.5
Dining room	40	70.2	18	85.7	14	58.3
Other rooms	26	45.6	6	28.6	6	25.0
Bedrooms						
One or two	8	14.0	7	33.3	16	66.7
Three or more	49	86.0	14	66.7	8	33.3
Bathroom						
One	37	64.9	15	71.4	20	83.3
More than one	20	35.1	6	28.6	4	16.7

TABLE 14

EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Materials	Families		Family Composition			
	With Children		Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=57		N=21		N=24	
Wood	15	26.3	6	28.6	14	58.3
Brick	26	45.6	10	47.6	3	12.5
Other	16	28.1	5	23.8	7	29.2

TABLE 15

NUMBER AND STORIES WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Number of Stories	Family Composition					
	Families		Families		Living Alone	
	With Children Number N=57	Per Cent	Without Children Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
One story	42	73.7	19	90.5	22	91.7
More-than-one story	15	26.3	2	9.5	2	8.3

TABLE 16

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Type of Heating	Family Composition					
	Families		Families		Living Alone	
	With Children Number N=57	Per Cent	Without Children Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Gas	44	72.2	16	76.2	24	100.0
Electricity	11	19.3	5	23.8	—	—
Other	2	3.5	—	—	—	—

TABLE 17

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST
RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Areas	Family Composition					
	Families		Families		Living Alone	
	With Children Number N=57	Per Cent	Without Children Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Kitchen	21	36.8	6	28.6	12	50.0
Separate dining room	21	36.8	10	47.6	9	37.5
Other	15	26.3	5	23.8	3	12.5

TABLE 18

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHAT HOUSING MEANS
ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

One or More Factors Mentioned Which Can Be Classified as:	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Families Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Housing values	32	56.1	13	61.9	13	56.5
Psychic aspects	41	71.9	15	71.4	22	91.7

TABLE 19

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST OR MOST ENJOYED FEATURE IN
PRESENT HOUSING ACCORDING TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

One or More Mentioned as Least or Most Enjoyed Feature	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Families Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Rooms as most enjoyed feature	32	56.1	13	61.9	13	54.2
Rooms as least en- joyed feature	24	42.1	7	33.3	9	37.5

TABLE 20

KINDS OF THINGS MENTIONED AS ENJOYED ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO
FAMILY COMPOSITION

Kinds of Things Mentioned as Enjoyed Activity	Family Composition					
	Families With Children		Families Without Children		Living Alone	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=21	Per Cent	Number N=24	Per Cent
Homemaking	17	29.8	8	38.1	9	37.5
Education, self- improvement or self-expression	18	31.6	6	28.6	8	33.3
Family centrism	23	40.4	4	19.0	5	20.8
Recreation or leisure	38	66.7	11	52.4	14	58.3

TABLE 21

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Would Not be Bothered by Housing Situation	Less than 4		Number in Household			
	Number	Per Cent	4-6	Per Cent	7-over	Per Cent
	N=57		N=23		N=22	
The car being left outside all night.	27	47.4	16	69.6	14	63.6
Groceries being carried through the rest of the house.	28	49.1	15	65.2	15	68.2
People on the street being able to see into your house.	23	40.4	7	30.4	5	31.5
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	40	70.2	13	56.5	11	50.0
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	37	64.9	13	56.5	10	45.5
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	52	91.2	19	82.6	19	86.4
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	28	49.1	7	30.4	6	27.3
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	19	33.3	2	8.7	6	27.3
Having children around when you are entertaining.	38	68.4	21	91.3	16	72.7
Cooking odors going through the living room.	17	29.8	5	21.7	8	36.4

TABLE 22

AMOUNT OF THOUGHT ABOUT HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Amount of Thought	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Very much or some	41	71.9	20	87.0	20	90.9
Very little or none	16	28.1	3	13.0	2	9.1

TABLE 23

RENTAL PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Rental Payment	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
\$50.00 or less	31	54.4	10	43.5	8	36.4
\$51.00 or more	21	36.8	11	47.8	13	59.1
Don't know	5	8.8	2	8.7	1	6.3

TABLE 24

DOWN PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE THAT WOULD BE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Down Payment	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
None	11	19.3	4	17.4	4	18.2
Between \$100.00 and \$700.00	21	36.8	11	47.8	12	54.5
Over \$700.00	17	29.8	5	21.7	3	13.6
Don't know	8	14.0	3	13.0	3	13.6

TABLE 25

ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Rooms Wanted	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Kitchen	54	94.7	23	100.0	21	95.5
Living room	48	84.2	20	87.0	20	90.9
Laundry or utility room	14	24.6	11	47.8	11	50.0
Family room	19	33.3	11	47.8	13	59.1
Dining room	42	73.7	14	60.9	14	63.6
Other rooms	16	28.1	11	47.8	11	50.0
Bedrooms						
One or two	27	47.4	4	17.4	—	—
Three or more	30	52.6	19	82.6	22	100.0
Bathroom						
One	43	75.4	16	69.6	13	59.1
More than one	14	24.6	7	30.4	9	40.9

TABLE 26

EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Materials	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Wood	21	36.8	9	39.1	5	31.3
Brick	21	36.8	10	43.5	8	36.4
Other	15	26.3	4	17.4	9	40.9

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF STORIES WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Number of Stories	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
One story	50	87.7	18	78.3	15	68.2
More-than-one story	7	12.3	5	21.7	7	31.8

TABLE 28

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of Heating	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Gas	48	84.2	17	73.9	18	81.8
Electricity	8	14.0	5	21.7	3	18.8
Other	1	1.8	1	4.3	—	—

TABLE 29

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST
RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Areas	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Kitchen	24	42.1	6	26.1	9	40.9
Separate dining room	20	35.1	12	52.2	8	36.4
Other	13	22.8	5	21.7	5	31.3

TABLE 30

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHAT HOUSING MEANS
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

One or more Factors Mentioned Which Can Be Classified as:	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Housing values	34	59.6	12	52.2	12	54.5
Psychic aspects	45	78.9	18	78.3	15	68.2

TABLE 31

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST OR MOST ENJOYED FEATURE IN
PRESENT HOUSING ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

One or More Mentioned as Least or Most Enjoyed Feature	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Rooms as most enjoyed feature	32	56.1	11	47.8	15	68.2
Rooms as least enjoyed feature	18	31.6	11	47.8	11	50.0

TABLE 32

KINDS OF THINGS MENTIONED AS ENJOYED ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Kinds of Things Mentioned as Enjoyed Activity	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number N=57	Per Cent	Number N=23	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Homemaking	21	36.8	15	65.2	11	50.0
Education, self- improvement or self-expression	19	33.3	6	26.1	7	31.8
Family centrism	13	22.8	10	43.5	9	40.9
Recreation or leisure	35	61.4	14	60.9	14	63.6

TABLE 33

TENURE OF PRESENT HOUSE ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Tenure of House	Number in Household					
	Less than 4		4-6		7-over	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=57		N=23		N=22	
Own	31	54.4	6	26.1	7	31.8
Rent	26	45.6	17	73.9	15	68.2

TABLE 34

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER
OF WAGE EARNERS

Would Not Be Bothered by Housing Situation	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=39		N=41		N=22	
The car being left outside all night.	26	66.7	19	46.3	12	54.5
Groceries being carried through the rest of the house.	24	61.5	22	53.7	12	54.5
People on the street being able to see into your house.	16	41.0	10	24.4	9	40.9
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	26	66.7	24	58.5	14	63.6
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	25	64.1	21	51.2	14	63.6
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	35	89.7	40	97.6	17	17.7
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	18	46.2	13	31.7	10	45.5
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	11	28.2	8	19.5	8	36.4
Having children around when you are entertaining.	28	71.8	33	80.5	14	63.6
Cooking odors going through the living room.	13	33.3	8	19.5	9	40.9

TABLE 35

RENTAL PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Rental Payment	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
\$50.00 or less	24	61.5	9	22.0	16	72.7
\$51.00 or more	11	28.2	28	68.3	6	27.3
Don't know	4	10.3	4	9.8	—	—

TABLE 36

DOWN PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE THAT WOULD BE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Down Payment	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
None	8	20.5	6	14.6	5	22.7
Between \$100.00 and \$700.00	18	46.2	18	43.9	8	36.4
Over \$700.00	5	12.8	15	36.6	5	22.7
Don't know	8	20.5	2	4.9	4	18.2

TABLE 37

ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Rooms Wanted	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Kitchen	38	97.4	40	97.6	20	90.9
Living room	36	92.3	36	87.8	16	72.7
Laundry or utility room	10	25.6	20	48.8	6	27.3
Family room	12	30.8	26	63.4	5	22.7
Dining room	27	69.2	31	75.6	14	63.6
Other rooms	13	33.3	22	53.7	3	13.6
Bedrooms						
One or two	16	41.0	3	7.3	12	54.5
Three or more	23	59.0	38	92.7	10	45.5
Bathroom						
One	28	71.8	26	63.4	18	81.8
More than one	11	28.2	15	36.6	4	18.2

TABLE 38

EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR FAMILY
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN HOUSEHOLD

Materials	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Wood	11	28.2	11	26.8	13	59.1
Brick	15	38.5	18	43.9	6	27.3
Other	13	33.3	12	29.3	3	13.6

TABLE 39

NUMBER OF STORIES WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Number of Stories	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
One story	33	84.6	30	73.2	20	90.9
More than one story	6	15.4	11	26.8	2	9.1

TABLE 40

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Type of Heating	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Gas	35	89.7	29	70.7	20	90.9
Electricity	2	5.1	12	29.3	2	9.1
Other	2	5.1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 41

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST
RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Areas	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Kitchen	14	35.9	15	36.6	10	45.5
Separate dining room	17	43.6	13	31.7	10	45.5
Other	8	20.5	13	31.7	2	9.1

TABLE 42

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHAT HOUSING MEANS
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

One or more Factors Mentioned Which Can Be Classified As:	One		Number of Wage Earners More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Housing values	23	59.0	27	65.9	8	36.4
Psychic aspects	30	76.9	28	68.3	20	90.9

TABLE 43

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST OR MOST ENJOYED FEATURE IN
PRESENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

One or More Mentioned as Least or Most Enjoyed Feature	One		Number of Wage Earners More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Rooms as most enjoyed feature	23	59.0	24	58.5	11	50.0
Rooms as least enjoyed feature	13	33.3	22	53.7	5	22.7

TABLE 44

KINDS OF THINGS MENTIONED AS ENJOYED ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO NUMBER
OF WAGE EARNERS

Kinds of Things Mentioned as Enjoyed Activity	One		Number of Wage Earners More than One		None	
	Number N=39	Per Cent	Number N=41	Per Cent	Number N=22	Per Cent
Homemaking	15	38.5	10	24.4	9	40.9
Education, self- improvement or self-expression	13	33.3	13	31.7	6	27.3
Family centrism	11	28.2	16	39.0	5	31.8
Recreation or leisure	26	66.7	25	61.0	12	54.5

TABLE 45

TENURE OF PRESENT HOUSE ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

Tenure of House	Number of Wage Earners					
	One		More than One		None	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=39		N=41		N=22	
Own	20	51.3	16	39.0	8	36.4
Rent	19	48.7	25	61.0	14	63.6

TABLE 46

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Would Not Be Bothered By Housing Situation	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=25		N=33		N=44	
The car being left outside all night.	9	36.0	21	63.6	27	61.4
Groceries being carried through the rest of the house.	13	52.0	25	75.8	20	45.5
People on the street being able to see into your house.	6	24.0	11	33.3	18	40.9
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	18	72.0	19	57.6	27	61.1
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	14	56.0	18	54.5	28	63.6
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	22	88.0	32	97.0	38	86.4
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	7	28.0	15	45.5	19	43.2
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	3	12.0	12	36.4	12	27.3
Having children around when you are entertaining.	6	24.0	8	24.2	13	29.5
Cooking odors going through the living room.	2	8.0	12	36.4	16	36.4

TABLE 47

AMOUNT OF THOUGHT ABOUT HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Amount of Thought	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Very much or some	23	92.0	27	81.8	31	70.5
Very little or none	2	8.0	6	18.2	13	29.5

TABLE 48

RENTAL PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Rental Payment	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
\$50.00 or less	4	16.0	15	45.5	30	68.2
\$51.00 or more	20	80.0	13	39.4	12	27.3
Don't know	1	4.0	5	15.2	2	4.5

TABLE 49

DOWN PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE THAT WOULD BE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Down Payment	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
None	4	16.0	5	15.2	10	22.7
Between \$100.00 and \$700.00	10	40.0	14	42.4	20	45.5
Over \$700.00	9	36.0	11	33.3	5	11.4
Don't know	2	8.0	3	9.1	9	20.5

TABLE 50

ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Rooms Wanted	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Kitchen	25	100.0	31	93.9	42	95.5
Living room	20	80.0	32	97.0	36	81.8
Laundry or utility room	15	60.0	11	33.3	10	22.7
Family room	16	64.0	14	42.4	13	29.5
Dining room	19	76.0	23	69.7	30	68.2
Other rooms	13	52.0	15	45.5	10	22.7
Bedrooms						
One or two	2	8.0	7	21.2	22	50.0
Three or more	23	92.0	26	78.8	22	50.0
Bathroom						
One	14	56.0	24	72.7	34	77.3
More than one	11	44.0	9	27.3	10	22.7

TABLE 51

EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Materials	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Wood	8	32.0	11	33.3	16	36.4
Brick	11	44.0	10	30.3	18	40.9
Other	6	24.0	12	36.4	10	22.7

TABLE 52

NUMBER OF STORIES WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Number of Stories	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
One story	17	68.0	28	84.8	38	86.4
More than one story	8	32.0	5	15.2	6	13.6

TABLE 53

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Type of Heating	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Gas	19	76.0	24	72.7	41	93.2
Electricity	6	24.0	7	21.2	3	6.8
Other	—	—	2	6.1	—	—

TABLE 54

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST
RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Areas	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Kitchen	9	36.0	11	33.3	19	43.2
Separate dining room	10	40.0	9	27.3	21	47.7
Other	6	24.0	13	39.4	4	9.1

TABLE 55

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHAT HOUSING MEANS
ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

One or more Factors Mentioned Which Can Be Classified As:	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Housing values	16	64.0	20	60.6	22	51.2
Psychic aspects	19	76.0	19	57.6	40	90.9

TABLE 56

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST OR MOST ENJOYED FEATURE IN
PRESENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

One or More Mentioned as Least or Most Enjoyed Feature	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Rooms as most enjoyed feature	15	60.0	19	57.6	24	54.5
Rooms as least enjoyed feature	14	56.0	13	40.6	13	28.3

TABLE 57

KINDS OF THINGS MENTIONED AS ENJOYED ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Kinds of Things Mentioned as Enjoyed Activity	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Homemaking	6	24.0	8	24.2	20	45.5
Education, self- improvement or self-expression	11	44.0	8	24.2	13	29.5
Family centrism	10	40.0	11	33.3	11	25.0
Recreation or leisure	13	52.0	24	72.7	26	59.1

TABLE 58

TENURE OF PRESENT HOUSE ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Tenure of Present House	Socio-Economic Status					
	High		Middle		Low	
	Number N=25	Per Cent	Number N=33	Per Cent	Number N=44	Per Cent
Own	12	48.0	16	48	17	38.6
Rent	13	52.0	17	51.5	27	61.4

TABLE 59

ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN HOUSING SITUATIONS ACCORDING TO
EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Would Not Be Bothered by Housing Situation	EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
The car being left outside all night.	51	50.0	6	42.9
Groceries being carried through the living room.	52	51.0	6	42.9
Cooking odors going through the rest of the house.	29	28.4	1	7.1
People on the street being able to see into your house.	34	33.3	1	7.1
Having visitors see you eating when they come to the door.	57	55.9	4	28.6
Having visitors see what is going on in the living room when they come to the door.	57	55.9	7	5.0
Not being able to watch what is going on in the street when you are inside.	56	63.6	4	28.6
Having other members of the family around when you are dressing.	81	92.0	11	78.6
Members of the family sharing the bathroom at the same time.	39	44.3	2	14.3
Having children around when you are entertaining.	25	28.4	2	14.3

TABLE 60

AMOUNT OF THOUGHT ABOUT HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Amount of Thought	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=88		N=14	
Very much or some	22	25.0	5	35.7
Very little or none	66	75.0	9	64.3

TABLE 61

RENTAL PAYMENT FOR HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE
FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Rental Payment	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=88		N=14	
\$50.00 or less	45	51.1	4	28.6
\$51.00 or more	37	42.0	8	57.1
Don't know	6	6.8	2	14.3

TABLE 62

DOWN PAYMENT POSSIBLE FOR ATTAINING OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE THAT WOULD BE
JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Down Payment	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	N=88		N=14	
None	19	21.6	—	—
Between \$100.00 and \$700.00	39	44.3	5	35.7
Over \$700.00	18	20.5	7	50.0
Don't know	12	13.6	2	14.3

TABLE 63

ROOMS WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY
ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Rooms Wanted	Education of Household Head			
	High School and Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Kitchen	84	95.5	14	100.0
Living room	76	86.4	12	85.7
Laundry or utility room	29	33.0	7	50.0
Family room	31	35.2	12	85.7
Dining room	62	70.5	10	71.4
Other rooms	30	34.1	8	57.1
Bedrooms				
One or two	30	34.1	1	7.1
Three or more	58	65.9	13	92.9
Bathroom				
One	66	75.0	6	42.9
More than one	22	25.0	8	57.1

TABLE 64

EXTERIOR MATERIALS WANTED ON HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Materials	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Wood	33	37.5	2	14.3
Brick	31	35.2	8	57.1
Other	24	27.3	4	28.6

TABLE 65

NUMBER OF STORIES WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Number of Stories	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
One story	74	84.1	9	64.3
More than one story	14	15.9	5	35.7

TABLE 66

TYPE OF HEATING WANTED IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST RIGHT FOR
THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Type of Heating	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Gas	74	84.1	10	71.4
Electricity	12	13.6	4	28.6
Other	2	2.3	---	---

TABLE 67

EATING AREAS WANTED FOR MOST MEALS IN HOUSE THAT WOULD BE JUST
RIGHT FOR THE FAMILY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Areas	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College and Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Kitchen	36	40.9	3	21.4
Separate dining room	36	40.9	4	28.6
Other	16	18.2	7	50.0

TABLE 68

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHAT HOUSING MEANS
ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

One or more Factors Mentioned Which Can Be Classified As:	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Housing values	47	53.4	11	78.6
Psychic Aspects	72	81.8	6	42.9

TABLE 69

ONE OR MORE ROOMS MENTIONED AS LEAST OR MOST ENJOYED FEATURE
IN PRESENT DWELLING ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD
HEAD

One or More Mentioned As Least or Most Enjoyed Feature	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Rooms as most enjoyed feature	52	59.1	6	42.9
Rooms as least enjoyed feature	29	33.0	11	78.6

TABLE 70

KINDS OF THINGS MENTIONED AS ENJOYED ACTIVITY ACCORDING
TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Kinds of Things Mentioned as Enjoyed Activity	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Homemaking	32	36.4	2	14.3
Education, self-improvement or self-expression	26	29.6	6	42.9
Family Centrism	24	27.6	8	57.1
Recreation or leisure	53	60.2	10	71.4

TABLE 71

TENURE OF PRESENT HOUSE ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD
HEAD

Tenure of House	Education of Household Head			
	High School or Below		College or Above	
	Number N=88	Per Cent	Number N=14	Per Cent
Own	41	46.6	3	21.4
Rent	47	53.4	11	78.6

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